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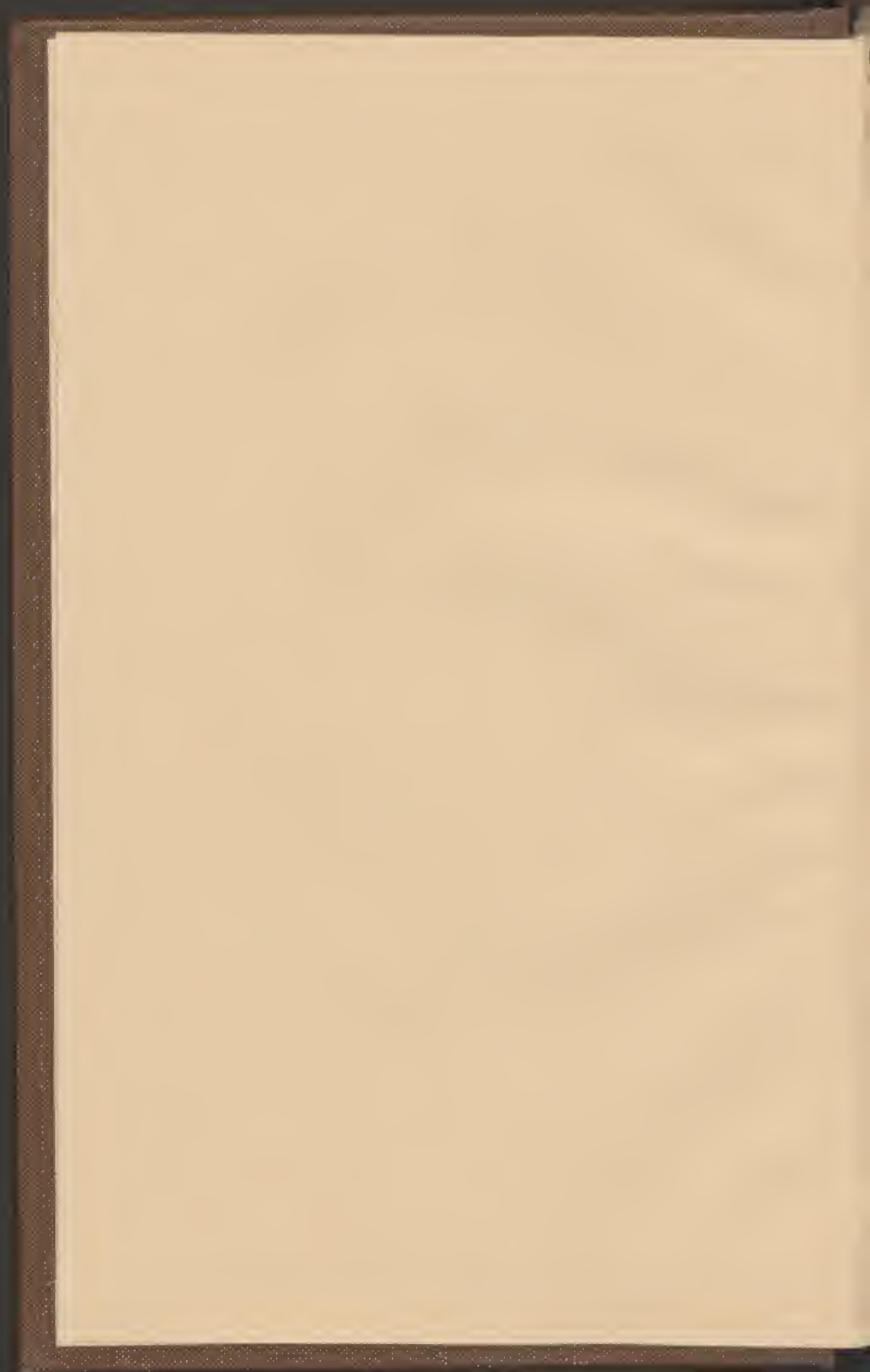
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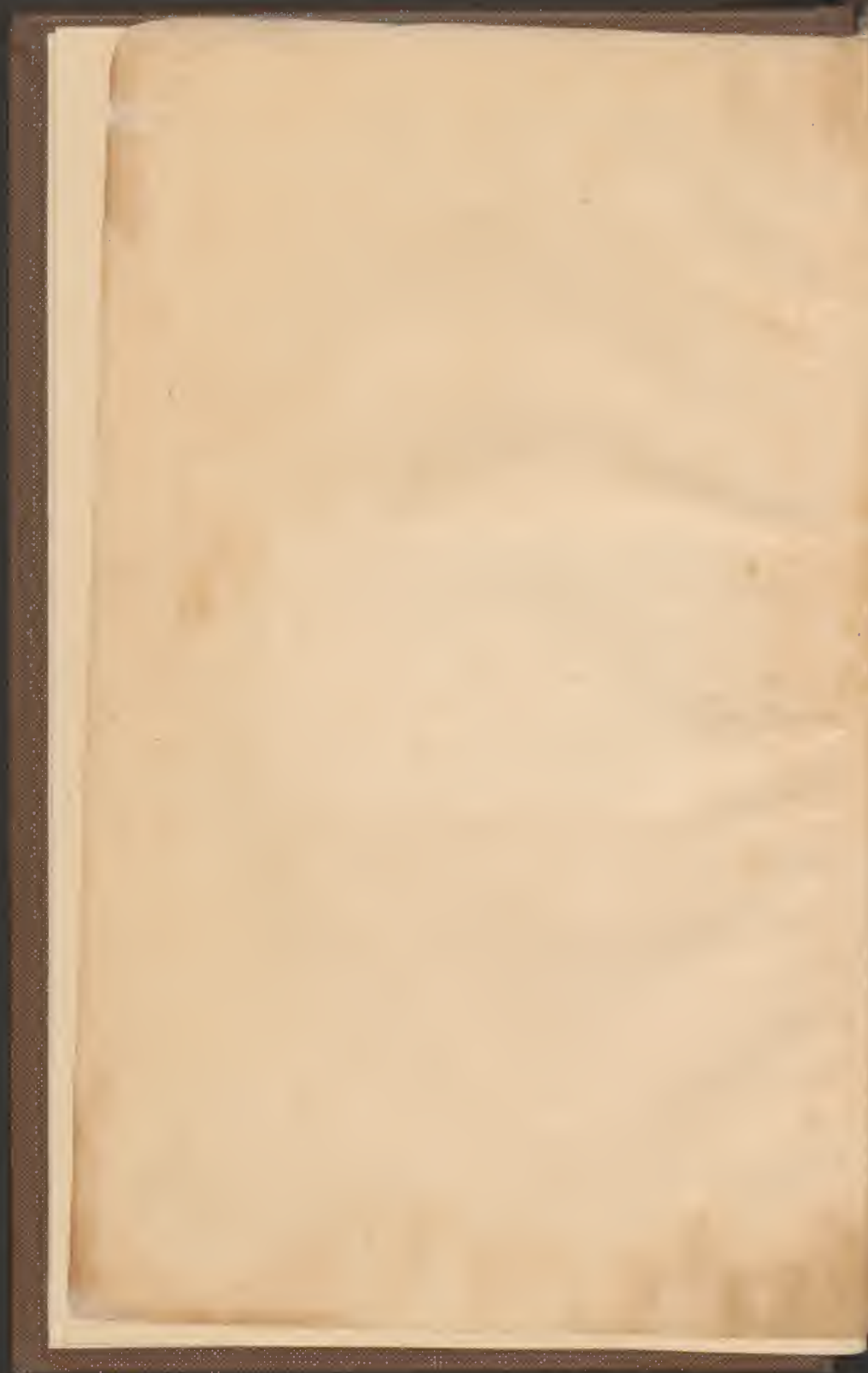
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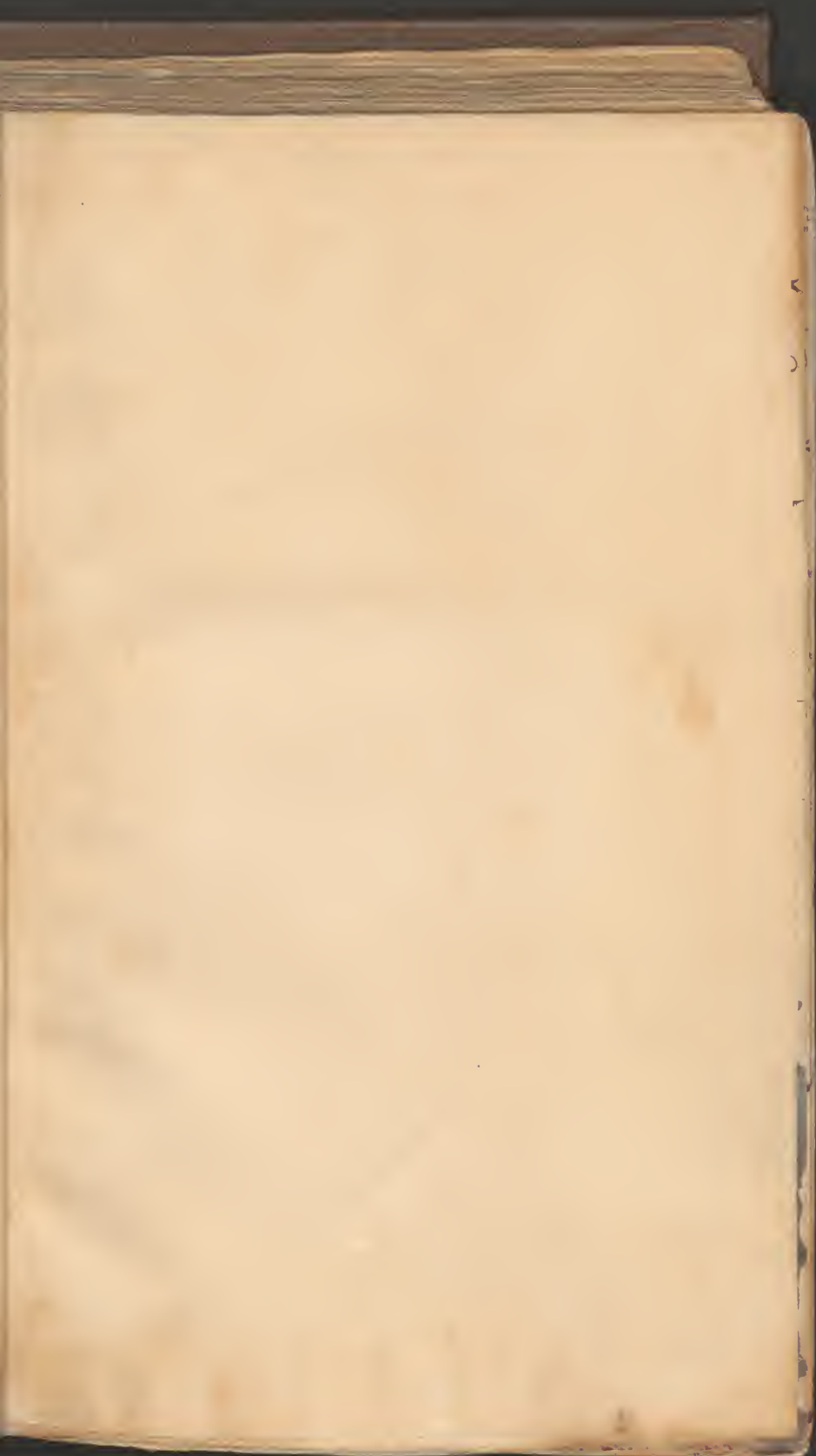


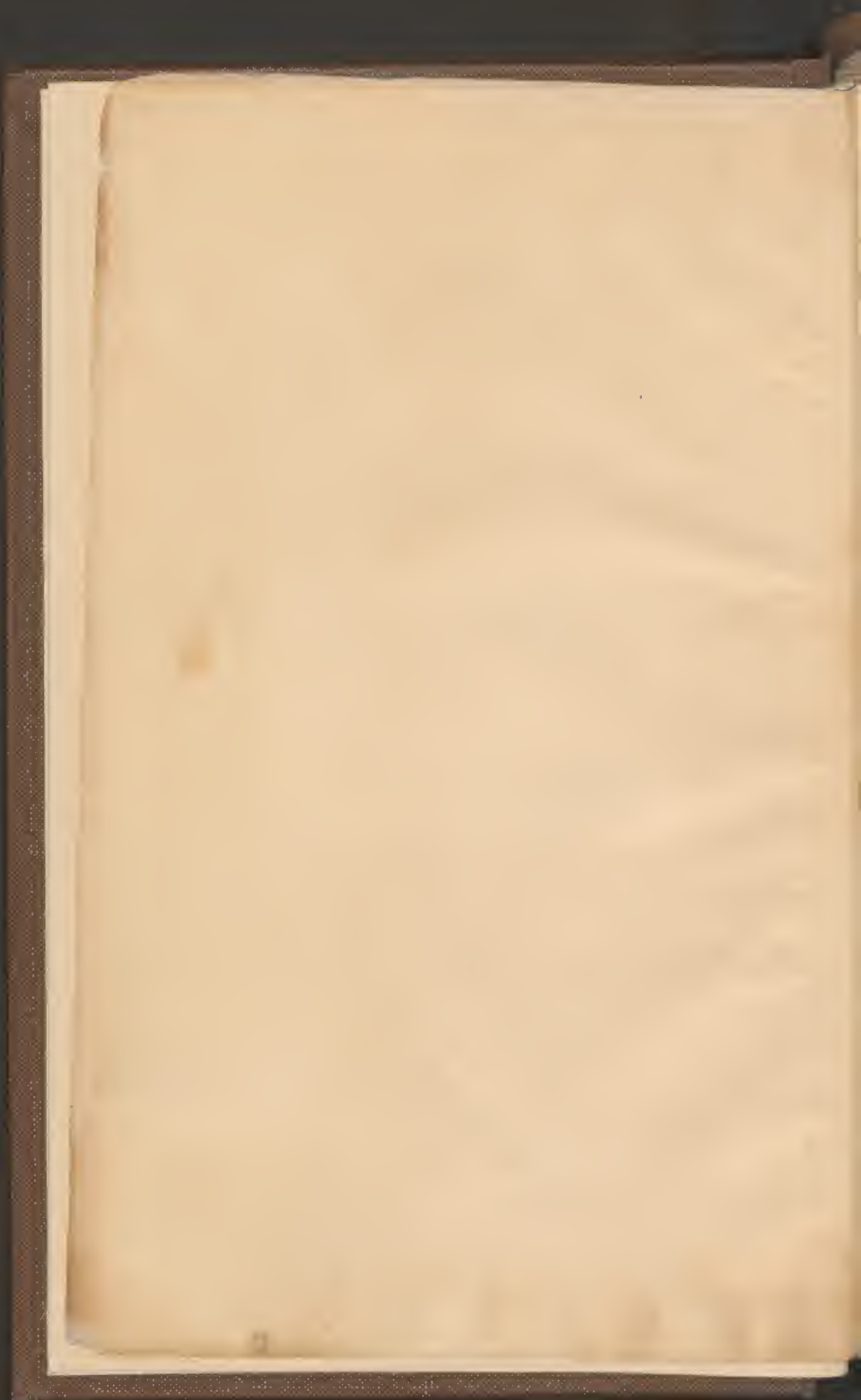


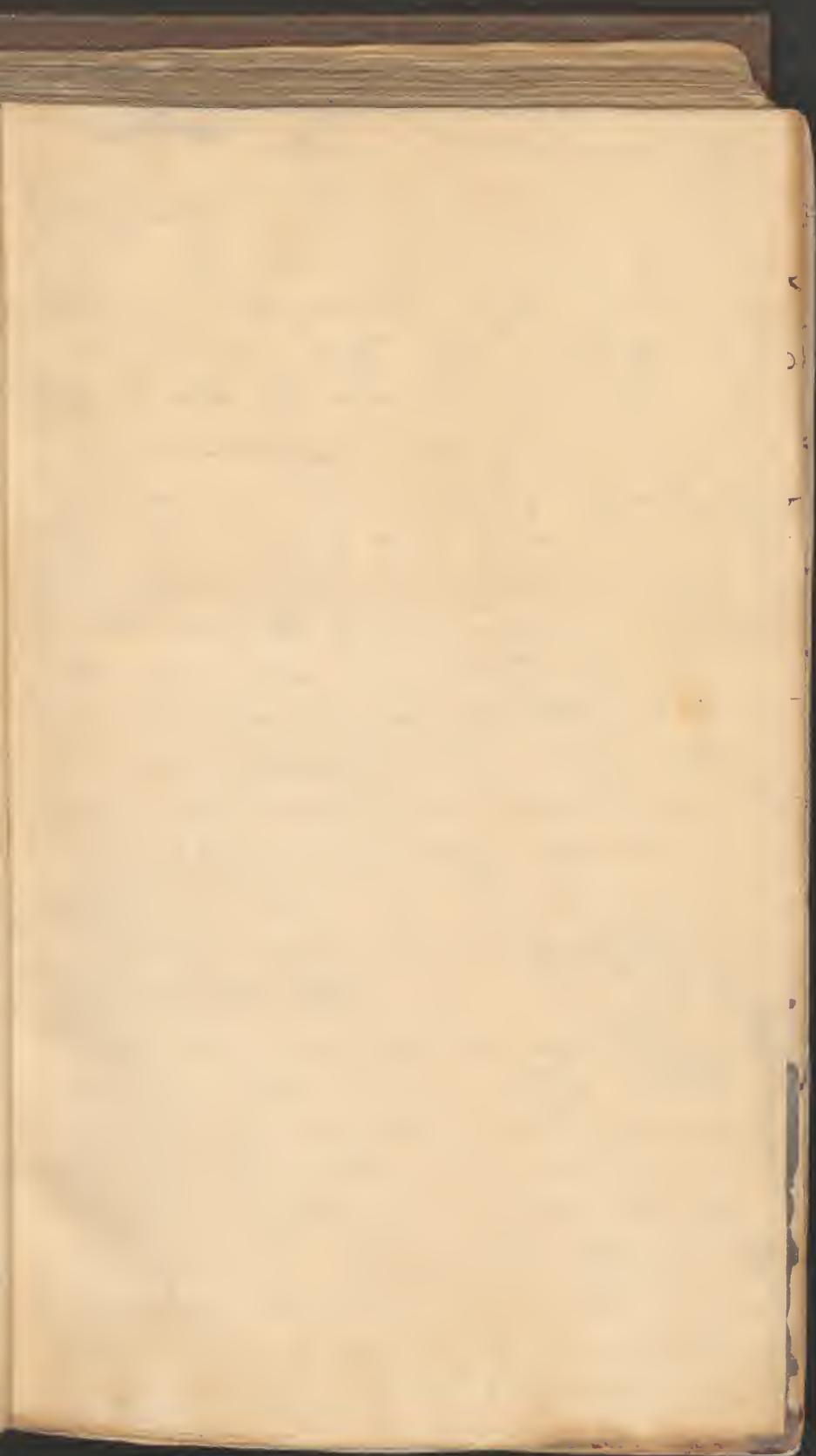


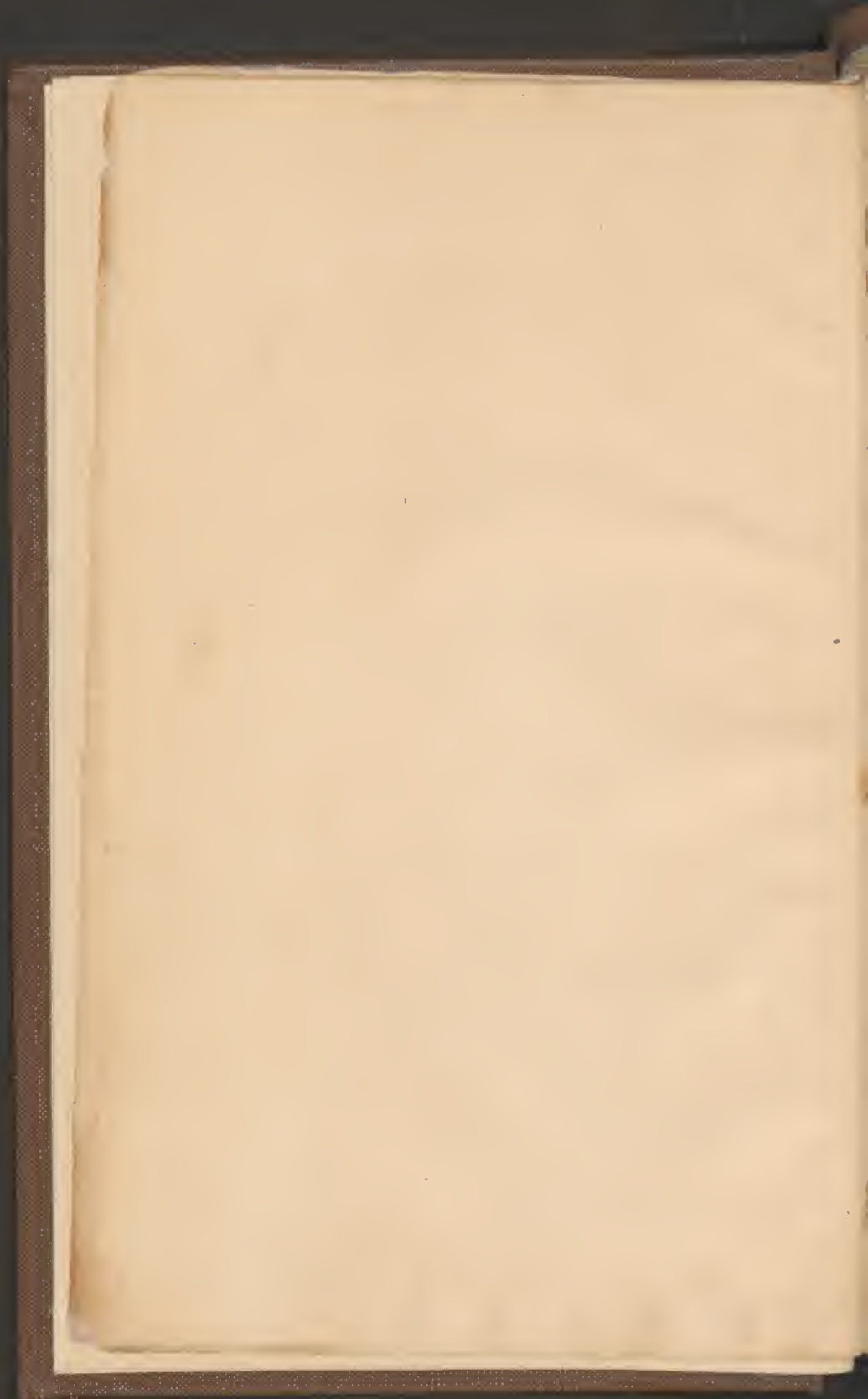












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#10

Percussion. It is now generally made by a small piece of wood, called a pleximeter. This method of diagnosis is of less value than that made by auscultation.

Auscultation is divided into immediate & immediate. Immediate when the ear is applied & mediate when an instrument is used. The one used by Senner is called a Setheroscope consisting of a cylindrical piece of wood with a small aperture thro it. It has a convexity at one end. This has a stopped feeling it up completely. One can be got at the north west corner of Dover & Walnut Sts.

By examination of the pulse in various parts of the body we may ascertain pretty correctly the state of the circulation & function, as far as it depends on the vascular system. We may also in this way obtain a tolerably correct knowledge of the centre of the circulation.

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If we could obtain a perfect knowledge of the state of the heart from the venous & arterial systems - but it is well known that by this we cannot obtain a perfect knowledge of these parts. & hence was of opinion that all diseases of the vascular system could be best studied by auscultation. But when we come to study the maladies of the heart we find they be functional or organic it is our duty to study Diligently, patiently, acutely & anxiously the diagnosis of these diseases - to call all our means into action - this will benefit our patient & tend to exalt our own credit. He who undertakes this matter has no more thing to accomplish. It is necessary that he should make himself as well acquainted with both immediate & mediate auscultation. It becomes the student to practice

the modes of diagnosis on many persons. The use of these modes implies a knowledge of both anatomy & physiology. You must study it in nature & in the books. It is in the highest degree worthy of your attention. All I can say here upon this subject will but be in the way of introduction.

By auscultation the contents of the ventricles & auricles of the heart can be distinguished. In your own persons by laying the hand boldly on a matrap or your vice observe the pulsations of the heart by the ear. Thus the matrap acts as a conductor of sound. The ear or instrument that has appeared within the fifth & sixth & seventh ribs so immediately over the lower portion of the sternum. Thus your vice has the contractions of the right side of the heart.

Yet there are not the only
 parts in which you will find
 the contractions of the heart.
 Always make your ex-
 aminations in that region of the
 heart which you suspect to be
 diseased.

The actions of the heart
 are rarely perceptible over the
 whole chest. But this will
 occur when the heart be-
 comes much enlarged &c.
 Of course if the heart be de-
 creased in size its sphere
 of communication its pul-
 sations will be smaller &
 more confined. When the
 action of the heart is exten-
 ded over large portions of
 the chest we are led to the
 conclusion that the heart is
 enlarged & thence in its
 location.

In using the microscope
 we must be careful not
 to mistake the rising & falling

of the ribs for the swelling in
pulse of the heart.

In a period of good
health the impulse comm: to the
ear is more perceptible.
excessive impulse limited to
a small space indicates one
side of the heart. Excessive im-
pulse of the heart commu-
nicates to a great distance
from the heart indicates to
us another kind of trouble
of the heart. When it is
confined to a limited part
it also tells of disease.

The sound comm: by the heart
also is indication of disease
of the heart. When the sound
is greater the impulse will be
less. Great sound indicates thin
& weak parietes. This is not
the striking of the heart against
the ribs. The absence of sound
with strong impulse is indi: of
pericardial effusion or
the parietes of the ventricle.

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In Heart the sound emitted
by the ventricle is prolonged
& dull. That of the auricles
is quicker resembling the
crack of a whip or the
clapping of a dog in running
water.

If the whole period of
the action of the heart be di-
vided into 4 parts the contraction
of the auricle will occupy
a little more than one part. The
ventricle about 2 parts. &
the remaining portion the heart-
rest. Hence in the twenty-
four hours the heart rests
about 6 hours. Hence you
see the heart is not so
heavily taxed as many would
lead you to suppose.

When any one of the
periods is prolonged it may
be consid^d as fine indicatⁿ
of some morbid existing in
the system. The observation of
venous beat as to super-
natⁿ the heart beats with

energy when the pulse is small
& weak. & vice versa. It
well seems that pathology from
this fact is of great impor-
tance to physiology. From
reason I could not be led
to conceive how this can
take place. When in act
of the heart be strong and
may be no matter what
is the state of the vessels -
if of the arteries be strong
but if both are weak we
cannot say any more. 2.

Diseases of the Heart

I shall lay before you an
catalogue of the principal
diseases of this organ.

They may be divided
into 3 claps - 1st malformations
2^d muscular lesion. & 3^d
degeneration of structure -

Malformations - The foramen
ovale remains open after
death in some the morbid

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pericardium of children - The foramen
in scale closed in the foetus -
3^d The ductus contr. open after
birth. 4th The pulm: pre-
ternaturally remaining contracted
after birth. 5th The trans-
position of the base of the
aorta - 6th The aorta placed
over the septum & receiving
blood from both ventricles -
7th A 3^d ventricle placed
between the two others - 8th
Some of the valve wanting
9th The whole heart pre-
ternaturally large or small.

Of Muscular Lesions. These
spring up after birth. 1st
Hypertrophy - or unnatural
growth of some of its cavities.
This may be of the left
ventricle - or of the right
ventricle. 2^d Dilatation
of the ventricle without rec

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fering to a thickening or thickening
ing of them. of the left &
right ventricles. 3rd a
compound of the two just
named. Hypertrophy with
dilatations. This too we see
present a varieties. 4th
dilatation of the auricles
with Hypertrophy - 5th An-
eurism of the heart -

Degeneracies of the heart.

Fatty changes &c. Deposits
of fat around the heart -
transformation of its
fibres into adipose matter -
2nd bones or cartilaginous -
we may take place in diff
part of the heart. of the
valves - of the substance
of the heart. of the coronar
y arteries - of the pericardium
when connected with the
heart - 3rd Softening of
the heart. The muscular

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fibres having lost their mus-
cular character - colour
changed - soft - &c.

On dissection of these
& resulting from them we
have several aff. - as
carditis - pericarditis &c.

We have before us
the principal organic dis-
eases of the heart. & they
are many - many men-
table. Nothing is easier than
to determine on the dis.
of the heart but the path.
aff. is very difficult.

I will call your attention
to those symptoms which are
associated as the dis. of the
heart. many of them will
oft be absent - & others
only present in certain stages
of the dis.

401. alterations in the

force - frequency in the rhythm
 & force of the organs - judo
 variable - & affected by diff:
 postures - 2^d embarrassed
 respiration with cough &
 expectoration - the dyspnea
 greatly increased by exercise -
 3^d in anxious & labouring
 expressions of countenance - 4th
 variations in the complexion -
 unnatural paleness - a purple
 or violet - often the visible
 on the lips - a scarlet
 flush of the face. which dis-
 appears when patient is at
 rest &c. 5th Head aches
 in the forehead - depression
 of spirits - amounting to
 hypochondriasis often - 6th
 wandering muscular pain
 about the chest & arms &
 sometimes in the lower ex-
 tremities - chylous
 dis: feculence, indigestion

400.
biliary derangement. & of
serous effusion into the
pericardium in the perito-
neum & the lower extrem-
ities - great hemorrhages -
from the lungs - from the
mucous membrane of the
bowels & often from the
liver itself -

We come now to study
particular cases.

Hypertrophy - Diagnosis

Allen Thomson has given a
good description of these
maladies. Lenné gave it
its name -

The balance
between the heart & arteries
is lost.

The whole sanguinary is
deranged - pulse weak -
frequent - irregular - &
considerable. Bodily strength
failing - mind as usual

Patient is constantly sensible
of a dullness of the heart.

The Stethoscope. little great
increase of impulse with
dim. of natural sound.
& this impulse not extend
over the chest. but confined
to region of the heart. The
impulse is unusually strong
over the sup. border
apex. Sometimes the
pulse is irregular. The rhythm
of heart is irregular &
unnatural & sometimes scarcely
audible. In the early per-
iod we can only ascen-
date the dis. by auscultation.
Percussion gives a dull &
flat sound in the precordial
regions.

Autopsy. Hypertrophy
may exist in each ventricle.

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The ventricles are open
more than an inch at
the base - dem. as it ap-
proaches the apex - The
columna carnea acquires
a prop. enlargement. The
septum seen to belong to
the left than right. The
muscul. fibres a large
& redd. confined to
the inner side. Cav. of
dem. is less. The cavity
is oft so small as not
to contain an almond.
In extreme cases it seems
as if it were included
in the apex. The thickness
in the right side not
more than 5 lines;
greater at the recessed

valves. Simple enlargement
of the right ventricle is less
than in the left.

Simple or passive dilata-
tion of ventricle - the
pulse have present some
of the signs of organic le-
sion - occasionally tension
of suffocation - pulse
slow, soft & regular -
anxiety at the chest.
Dispr: to syncope, pulse
falls to become very slow
as 10 or 12 beats in a
minute - both this occurs
& dilation is general -
The temper: of patient
nervous, plethoric. Migraine
palpitation - pale, weak
& dull sensation to
hand of the observer is in

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of a soft body over the heart.

The Pericardio myxoma is by the heart: found clear & large & diffused in prop: to circulation - When confined to the left ventricle the myxoma is confined to the left side of heart. When in the right the myxoma veins and enlarged - found in the

Autopsy - Seen in the thickening of the walls of the heart - when more violet or pale or natural - The muscles felt soft & compressible behind the finger - not more than a line The

columns. cannot then - the
 sections thin but not as
 much so as the other - large
 the augmentation of the
 cavity - is now in breadth
 than length.

Aneurysm - Hypertrophy
 & dilatation united.

Symptoms - In the left ventricle
 base placed in the lungs
 cords: robust. Subject to some
 acute & violent cases - puls-
 ate & frequent. Dilatation
 of heart & pericardium shown.
 Constrictions injected. Black
 & liver complexion florid.
 The thorax reveals great sound
 & murmur. More pronounced
 at the 5th rib - than at
 the others. The murmur
 is harsh. The contrac-
 tions of heart can be felt

Percussion causes a flat sound. The coracoid is augmented in force of pulsation of the right ventricle. The pulse left disturbed. face more bloated. & of violet hue. The jugulars are in this case distended & with pulsation. respiration more embarrassed - by increased sternal dyspnoea increased.

Auscultation - impulse & sound at the ensiform cartilage. They may be found in the parts according to the aetiology

Antopsy - sometimes dilatation of one side & hypertrophy of the other. & rise versa - or combined in two

Dil. of annicles for

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known ^{of no} or for but an
absence of dis: in the ven-
tricles & an increase of food
in the auricles.

Autopsy Thickening of
the walls of the ventricles
& also dilatation. No judge
of the ^{microscopically} required
experience. With dil: of
the ventricles the auricles
will be enlarged & visce-
rosa.

We come to Aneurysms
was once used to incise
the dis: which we are
now studying. The term
embraces few cases. A few
cases have been recorded -
& belong to the left ventricle
principally.

Symptoms show to a
few asthma. When
2 aneurysms walls
fine way to show dead

488.

crises. Anomalous of the
large vessels often occur
in an instant & unexpected
manner.

Diagnosis - The
dilat. are not great
asymmetry of the
heart. There is a hissing
sound above the region of
the heart wh the dis. is in
the aorta above the heart.
pulse small & irregular.
The symptoms are charac-
teristic & we can only know
the dis. wh the tumor ap-
pears externally. The puls-
at-tumors are sometimes
with rose or murex. - Chad
Collins on the telescope.
It is observed that there
is a peculiar sound defect

from any sound of the heart

This sound will be easily
recognized by a person
accustomed to the use of the
Steth in an aneurismal tumor
any where occurring -

In Thoracic Aneurism

The pul. of Coracoids might
be felt as with it.

Partial Aneurism. We
know of the certain signs
wh indicate this - General
bleeding might lead us to
expect it.

Bony or cartilaginous
concretion - The whole
heart is sometimes ossified
Arteries thickened & heart
as usual.

Diagnosis has not
been yet made out

Bony dep. of the valves
of the left side more

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generally will bring on
this aff of this organ.
Can easily be ascertained
by pulse. In ossification
of the mitral valve. The
Sound resembles the sound
of rasping over a pile or
the sound of a bellows.

This sound is well marked
when there is no, curing
sound comm. to the hand
but when this occurs it
is more sensible. We
may easily tell in which
side the dis. exists.

Ossification is the common
~~cause~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~dis.~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~valve~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~heart~~

Diagnosis - Puffed
anach, of pectoral anach=
stis. resembles angined
pectoris. This dis. is sup=
posed to depend on this aff.

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of these valves. Pulse re-
duced in strength - irreg-
ular - many constrictions
thru the breast - face pale
& sweaty. Paroxysms
occur while patient is
asleep - generally dropi-
cal effusion. The cor-
onary artery ossified - bony
matter in fibers of heart -
thrusts in of walls of the
heart. Persons have
had all the phenomena
& after death no ossifica-
tion present. Opti-
con noted with a neu-
ralgia of the heart.

Softening of heart

an. a. p. n. o. s. i. Letter or 20
unpubs. - nose rather flat
if round is understood it
will be wrong with right

212-

to be - Of - on - birds -
have - relations to is not -
Malactions -

I have abridged the
history of these aff. as
much as possible - I
have gone briefly over the
origins.

I conclude to see
by a ref. to palpitations
we may or may not
depend on the lesion
of the I have spoken of.
You will often be requir-
ed to ascertain what there
is functional or organic - the
organic aff. of heart are
attended with irrita-
tion - functional
palpitation will arise from
morbid irritability.

The question is a diff. one -
 When a majority of the
 signs are present we
 need not indulge in
 doubt of organic lesion.
 If they are not we
 may sup. loss the eff-
 function. In Nervous
 phrenia - dangerous
 to most subjects. Cal-
 culation, most usually
 occurs between 14 & 24
 in males. In females
 at 14 & 25.

It will produce a mor-
 bid action of the heart -
 oft occurs at the termi-
 nation of acute dis.

Dyspepsia oft accom-
 panied palpitations - occur
 at the time. Symptoms
 are often more grave

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Diseases -

Affections arising from organic
Diseases of the Heart.

The heart, abundantly
supplied by nerves. It is thus
physiologically connected with
every other organ. I might
before suppose, suppose it
being diseased affect all the
organs. It most generally
affects the lung, liver, stomach &c.

Secondary disorders. In the
brain & its membranes. The
have depression of spirits,
palsy, apoplexy, &c arising
from diseased heart. Hence
when there is ossification of
the valves of the right or left ventricle
will be apt to excite disease of
the brain. If the action of
the life was be active it
will excite the brain to too
great energy of action.
From facts &c. I know
consequently this I cannot

not late. It seems to be ^{4.12.12}
admitted that apoplexy &
palsy often ~~proceed~~ arise
from disease of the heart. I
suspect that infl: of brain has
arisen from disturbance in the
brain & heart. A mild kind
of phrenitis often occurs to-
wards the close of phthisis -
I recollect a case of hep-
atized lungs, w^h gave rise
to phrenitis. On the whole
therefore we might expect
to find in those who die
of dis: of the heart. disor-
ders of the brain &c.

The nervous con: betw
the heart & lungs is intricate
but its manifestation is
cough - & dyspnea. ^{by the} the
intimate connect: we may
conclude more. Of the
left valves and dis: the pul-
monary are unable to empty
themselves & thus the brain
becomes engorged wth blood

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Since acute typhoid fever.
 hepatization. hemorrhoids.
 &c. How many dis: of the
 feet: to say the least, and
 dis: of the heart is not
 easily known. They readily
 excite dis: in each other.

The liver is morbidly af-
 fected in cardiac lesions. In-
 crease of the right auricle.
 If this is not able to throw
 out the blood congestion
 & will take place in the
venous cavities. Inflammation
 of the liver may be thus
 brought on. Biliary disor-
 ders are often present with
 dis: of the heart. When
 a secretory organ is dis: it
 is relieved by increased se-
 cretion. Hence the utility of
 cholagogue remedies in these
 affections.

The mucous membrane

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suffer greatly in dis: of h^{rt}
heart. Eith of diminished or
increased secretion. Generally
the latter. Lumen has almost
universally found a congestion
of the capillary vessels of
the mucous memb: - so as
to be true that the infl:
might have been the cause
of death. The hemorrhage
wt last place from the
lungs & lungs may be
be referred to the congestion.

The dis: of the pericardium
in the head & lungs - arise
from venous plethora & over
excited action. Or there may
add congestions of the lymphatic
system from the venous system
being in the same state. No
wander that the heart has
dropical effusions super-
vening on cardiac dis: - we
see both in albumen
& in tubercle. Pericarditis
is generally found dis: of

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right side of the heart. It
is at times the result of various
causes: an aff. of sympathy
in the lung has more
or less means of ascer-
taining. But it seems to
have a consid. influence in
the lungs.

Causes. Many of the
are unknown. It is congeni-
tal. Often occurs early in life
certain congenital malades,
of heart I have mentioned.
Most of them are found
soon after death. When the
valves of aorta is not in
proportion with the ven-
tricle it says no found:
a kind of dis. It is also
also, pleurisy & if it be
small.

2^d. Organic dis. of
heart are said to be her-
editary. More frequently in

individuals is born with
a tendency to the right.

The strong temperament
of the character.

3rd Excessive violence.
long & continued increased
action - Part: of force of
the heart. It is done by
returning a large volume
of blood upon the heart.
over distending the auricle of
the heart.

4th Certain channels &
unusual positions of the
arteries - as it is at lower
places themselves. The blood
is prevented from returning
by to the lower extremities.

5th Inordinate & luxuriant
influx of blood & consequent
tendency -

6th Action of the lungs
produces dist: of the heart
This can be easily become
dyspnoea.

7th Metastasis of Rheu-
matism & carcinoma ex-
ceptions. How this takes
place we don't know but
the fact is certain.

8th Emotions & passions
of the mind. There are the
most prolific. This
one is an area of
the highest emotion - in-
cluding mind with the
act of heart. Disease
of the heart has been
more frequent in France
since the Revolution than
in '93.

Prognosis Mostly un-
favourable. We can only
relieve the symptoms, when
the Dis. has become fully
developed. Still you
must be very guarded in
our prognosis.

Treatment. Much must be
 left to the judgment of
 the practitioner. As the Dis-
 ease of the heart is generally incurable
 and not measurably reduc-
 ble man sometimes ends by
 tapping - by diminishing the
 capacity of this cavity.
 This is to be done acc: to the
 mode long ago adopted by
 Paracelsus in aneurism of the
 heart. You will be & slaved the
 patient as near death as pos-
 sible without destruction - Ab-
 solute rest must be enjoined.
 This plan of treat: will not
 be applicable to a pericardial
 effusion of the heart. You will have
 to pursue a treat: different.
Softening of the Heart. Seems to
 arise from a chronic infl: -
 If we subdue the inflam: we
 may remove the Dis: - In
 fatty & bony concretions we
 can do but little to a
 radical cure. But our
 principal object will be

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To palliate the symptoms & prolong the existence of our patient.

1st. An avoidance of all exciting causes no matter what they may be. Avoid all emotions of the mind - great & high excitement of mind will often immediately destroy a person suffering from organic dis. of the brain. This dis. is worthy of your notice - in a judicial point of view.

2^d. An abstinence in diet & drink - Not so much as when you would attempt a radical cure - Avoid distention of the stomach - & also stimulating this region - Avoid every thing which excites frater. feelings - The diet should be reduced in quantity & quality so as to keep

down all deposition of fat -
to induce a moderate degree
of leanness.

3^d News old H: be carried
and to syncope. Used to
prevent plethoria & repeats
according to circumstances -
When the hair is occasionally
congested - When there is a
tendency to phrenitis or apoplexy
H: will be used here: on
other occasions - In passive
Anæmia or passive hyperæ-
mia H: will also be required
Relieve biliary derangement.
In all cases of passive Hæ-
morrhage H: to keep down
plethoria. In passive Anæ-
mia of the right side use
H: that be moderate. Not
more than 8 or 16 grs. In
the advanced stage, mod-
erately H: must be carried off
from plethoria.

4th Can. and cholagogue
& hydragogue. The use

more irritating matters -
 & acts as counter irritants
 diverting the action from
 the brain if there be a ten-
 dency to dis: Mus. In the
 latter stage of typhoid dis:
 they must be given with
 caution. When the eff:
 has taken place use the
 drops & nuce -

5th Diaphoretic of a
 sedative kind - as the duty
 of parac. difficalis - &
 diuretics and sometimes use
 full in these dis: wh. there
 are dropsical effusions - The
 exhalant & absorbent sys-
 tems, and affected by the heart.
 When the system is vigorous
 it will be required wh.
 there is dropsical effusions -

6th Expectorant. These
 act by carrying off the
 pleuritis of the lungs - In
 as squib. Mart: ant. &c

It is seen the patient who
in moderate length of
of the Counters irritants
outlets - in the case of 10
which is accom: by 13 vom.
blisters. Some cases -
Ligatures around the limbs
& much might be of advi -

g R Opium. They relieve
irritability. & diminish the
heart-irritability. Anti-
spasmodics are in some-
cases useful. Iodine has
been sometimes used - useful
when antispasmodics are in-
dicated.

g R Tonic & external
stimulants. Yowanda
wh. This is great cardio-
irritation. in the female
sex are necessary. This
will be the cause of
R excit. tis. hot bath
- friction. flannel laid
ap. d.

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Much may be done
by moral treatment.
It will not be necessary
to tell you of all the
names of organic diseases
of the heart - encourage
them as much as the cir-
cumstances will allow.
Traveling need be stopped
in some cases -

Disease of the capillary
system

This brings us to the subject
of inflammation. This is a disease of
the capillary vessel. It may be
in regard to when it is
acute or chronic. Yet it may be
modified by type. Infl:
is always accompanied by
pain, redness, swelling & heat.
Pain arises from a morbid
sensibility of the nerves of the
part.
Heat is an evidence of

increased vital action. While
we find that heat is a part
we know that the action of
the part is vigorous. There
is accumulation, in the capillary
vessels.

Edrops depend, on the
great quantity of blood in
the part. The small vessels
admitting red globules.

Here about congestion &
infl. The word congest-
ion is applicable to any
condition of the vessels, in infl.
yet it may exist with
infl. This occurs when
there is no pain. No redness
or throbbing. An accumu-
lation known by a change
of colour. Congestion seems
to be attended with a reduc-
tion of the vital properties
of the part. It first
precedes & follows infl.

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In infl. from beginning to end there is congestion. In the progress of time we look off the edge of the actions of infl. - we remove the pain - the heat - the redness. There is a distention of the part. This we call congested inflammation.

We consider the various actions in connection with the functions of the part. This action is followed by other attractions. Slaves, &c.

With respect to the color of a part under infl. the blood seems to me to move slower, yet the other actions of the part are accelerated.

When a part is infl. - that condition will continue for a time & then meet with a termination of it.

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This will be accompanied by
certain phenomena.

An infl: is said to be
insoluble when it infl:
in blood without any al-
teration of its part. This is
the most miserable sermi-
nation. Inflamm: in
suffering resolution does
always leave the part as
it found it. The vessel
adheres as when infl:
takes place in the pleura.
Coagulating lymph un-
der the membrane & adheres
until air forms & dis-
cuss: is done. & in some
cases infl: causing the fusion
of the lungs. The energy
is compelled to leave the
territory but, he then left
on.

Effusion This is another
secretion. The blood
first defers - & now the

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very morbid secretion may
be the termination of the
infl.: & or prove may be
the effusion - as to carry
off the morbid fullness
of the part & relieve the
infl.: or the same men-
brand may or transform
the albuminous principles
into a solid calcined pus.
When this takes place the
congestion of the vessels
go off. This is nothing
more than the morbid
secretion. This consists in
the union of suppura-
tion.

Now this variety of
infl. will diff: in dif-
ferent parts of the body
& I have presented it to
you as occurring in se-
veral members. It may
in the periton: give rise

to dropsies. The mucous ²⁸¹
membranes terminate by
increased secretion of mucus
etc.

Occasionally we find in
mucous membranes a limitation
of the throwing out of coag-
ulating lymph. & pro-
adhesions. Pus is more
usually secured from the
mucous membranes than
fibrous. This oft takes
place without any le-
sion. The vessels which
secrete mucus do secrete
pus. Yet when it does
occur we shd expect con-
ulcers in the part. This
is not a very distinct
termination of inflam.

When infl: invades the
tissues, as the fibrous
in this, it is oft accompanied
by resolution. It occurs

in Rheumatism. Sometimes
 of concretions. Pickering's
Gangrene. is applied
 to cond: of part in wt
 there is a total destruction
 of all its properties con-
 vidual etc. This takes place
 when the infl: action
 runs very high. The part
 then begins to dry. This
 const: gangrene. when
 there is an actual death
 of the part we call it
 mortification.

When infl: is not
 violent the effects are
 not very serious. When
 violent unfits the patient
 for every thing. He cannot
 feel - hear - see or be
 driven before. There is a re-
 sistance of all his func-
 tions. There is complete
 disruption through out

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The sensible man as used
on the vegetative - The
heart beats with equal
frequency & force. Also
the functions of the body
will in some measure
be overthrown. In this
cond: - The cat is said to
have a fluid called
symplocetic. The conse-
quence of this part of the
nervous system acting on
the common centre sends
off on all others. in-
volving all the diff: func-
tion in distributed action.
Sometimes it is sent on to
brain etc.

Infl: occurs with
most energy in the feet &
plethoric - & occurs in
very sensible & vascular
parts.

Arise from stimulus

434 -

1. Cause -

2^d. Increased tension -

4th. The part is discolored
with blood -

5th. That the vessels
leading to the part are
enlarged -

6th. The caloric function
is increased -

7th. The function of
the part is deranged
or suspended -

8th. The blood is changed
in quality -

9th. The heart in most
cases is thrown into
increased activity -

10th. We cure infl: by
sedative means.

Forlety is agreed as to

The exact state of the cap-
 Some give them a con-
 traction they don't in-
 duce and. That the blood
 returns freely from the
 heart. Others deny this -

They disagree who are
 inf: and antecedent to
 fever. Some say all fever
 is symptomatic.

sympomatic fever is brought
 about by the influence
 of the nervous system. The
 brain becomes excited. The
 heart beats more violently &
 is thrown into a state of irreg-
 ular action.

In practice, the heart
 & blood vessels are also markedly
 excited. It was an observation
 that fever was a convulsive
 action of the blood vessels. You
 see that this in some meas-
 ure agrees with what I have said.
 The morbid action is necessary

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to bring about the correct
action - But (first in this
part) supposed fever com-
menced in the bloodvessels
in my opinion it comes in
the nervous system & from
thence radiates on the
bloodvessels - heart & all the
organs. Increased action
of heart & arteries, more const.
fever. This we have in
my case of great ment.
or corporeal exertion.

We come now to enquire
the cause of this fever
due to infl. - always treat

Whatsoever can disturb the
equilibrium of the air will
produce fever & will per-
vert its real properties. The
causes of infl. are almost
indefinitely great. They may
exist themselves on all
parts of the body & thus

development will be in
prop. to the degree of vitality
or sensibility of the part.
The cause are not of equal
effect in all persons. They
are infl: temper: habit of
life &c. The temper: least ex-
posed to inflam: is the
the leucophlegm: - Natter
peranant most liable to infl:
is the sanguineous. The
temperaments are now often
combined. we have the
sanguineo-bilious. The
temper: denominated the
bilious renders the persons
more liable to inflam: than
even the sanguineous alone.
When the bilious is united
to the leucophlegm: is not
very liable to infl: -

It is not possible to
relate all the causes of
infl: - Yet these are found

at now I shall refer to.

There are 2 classes of causes
 wh induce an inflammation.
 1st class. They are com:
 They act on us incessantly
 & are united. They give us
 such a constitutional dis:
 position wh is easily tipped
 into a flame. The 1st of
 these is susceptibility of temper:
 2^d excessive eating & drink:
 ing. The 1st act on the
 cutaneous & internal muc:
 ous surfaces. They act on
 an extensive surface. They
 act on the mucous surf: of
 the lungs. All obstruction
 or alluvions of heat
 & cold gives an excited
 state of sensibility & pro:
 duces it to dis: - state
 which heat invites to the
 surface, cold repels it

These lay the foundations
 for inflamm. affections. The
 development of 3rd will
 be in prop: to the mass of
 blood from the wound as
 subject. - In res, due to
 the 2nd class. These cause
 instead of sending the infl.
 on the skin &c. - it is on
 the mucous surf: of the
 alimentary canal. & the
 nervous con: the inflam.
 heart & brain to a morbid
 action. They give them
 a higher tone & action.
 They produce in the co-
 linia of organs. If it
 is long continued if it
 does not set us up, it
 induces an inflam. dis-
 position in the system.
 Of the digestive organs and

440 -
capable of assimilating 12
meats & there will be
placodes of the whole system

The blood wt is formed
out of savory food &
alcoholic drink abundant
more with lebrins, al-
minerals & less serum.
The H. a person at times
will be the coagula of the
blood is great & in each
person serum is present &
the coagula of the
the is a network of vessels
with extremely blood. This
will be changed & excrete
the vital properties of the
system & make the per-
son liable to inflame.

Oris -

You will show how
the two classes of cases
may be cured & not make

in the production of ⁴⁴the
The ind: may be referred
to these two causes united.
Both are incident to
civilized life. - Are the
primary causes of inflan-
co. - pleuritis - In summary
These two causes are not
united & hence inflan-
co. & pleuritis are an-ony
them. They are only referred
to as predisposing of the
Long habituated to the
changes of weather: they in-
dure them with but little
chance of being affected by
them. You would say that I had
spoken of these same kind
accidents - but of it you
have a multitude of cases
coming out of it. I
know a person exposed to

472.
Now these cases shd meet
with an accident. Or
be exposed to the contagion
of measles. You will
see how small more
you are to dread the
consequences & how
small you are as to allaying
to an other inflammation. ac-
tion is such an individ-
ual. The provision of con-
taction is the same in
each in an individual
not exposed to inflam-
mation is to one who is -
A person of this character
when seized with an inflam-
mation is exposed to
great danger. it makes
him liable to die of his
kind. & places in danger
on his life what it does
to his kind -

Indications of cure in inflam:
& the consequences of inflam:-

Antiphlogistic remedies to
or into the power of the system.
By these means inflam: may
be cured. Infl: is the same
in volume of part or it may
arise. Hence by dissolving
the forms of phlog: we may
share much of what
we shall have to say.

Our first object will be
to restore the balance of the
vascular & nervous functions
& regulate the influence of
the one upon the other. The
first infl: is excited on the
nervous & the second on the
vascular. This is the end
in view. The cure. Now at
the present & in the
indications.

The method of treatment
is not a medicine & we
know it is not a practice
but consists in abridgement.

+++

Good nature must be enco-
uraged & held. The 1st is to re-
duce the power of the nervous
& sanguiferous systems - we
have often almost lost any
minded power any mental
action. 5th The nervous
system because the brain is
well or the heart is in an
agitated state.

3rd To transfer the influence
to some other part.

4th To change the character
of the muscular actions
in these systems.

5th To decay the mind: exci-
tability & sensibility & in heart
& again as large we often
arrive the reduction of the
energy - until at last the end
is mental anarchy

6th To promote the absorp-
tion of effluvia - To
promote the evacuation
& restore the tone of the system

I come now to enumerate
the means or at we are to
rely for the import: foreign.

Let me call your at-
tention to the two parts of these
heads. The first relates to
the general system & the
second to the part itself.
Of an ordered English in
the part we may prevent
its development in the
system generally & as long
as there is no general development
in the system it generally
serves a surgical case. As
clinical students we admit
the first of greatest importance.

The 1st. Now you can
at once see the power of the
system in the part and action
for the means of fulfilling
this abstraction it can
directly cold. No one
doubts as to, but it is the

Feb-

be taken freely & rapidly.
I repeat acc: to ex: - Gas
& air next them. They
are powerful anti-phlogis-
tics. They may be con-
traindicated by infl: of
the mucous mem: of bowels
&c. - excepting this last we
can al: give them. Directly
act in a similar man-
ner carry off the serum
of the blood - and assist
to cure. This must be
properly managed. No
be rendered eff: we must
abstain from heat & cold
& perspiring - by warm
water - or cold. Provoke
rest both mental & cor-
poral - abstinence. Sed-
atives water cold or lukewarm
taken abundantly. Mil-
k added to this water is
beneficial in all infl:

in the lungs or the bowels. ²⁴⁷ ~~also~~
also vice versa the lungs & c
of the system. Nausea and
vice versa the action &
power of the system in a
wonderful manner - ju-
en just to keep up a state
of sub-nausea.

2^d indication. Then ad-
dress themselves to the part
affected. 1st position - if
you are direct infl. of
a non-elevat. or of the
head &c. Leeches applied
over the part - & cupping.
This may cause a trans-
ference of the dis. - When
from your knowledge of
the anatomy & economy you
are led to these. Good
applications - if you
make them - you wish
be continued. Emolients

446.

Warm & emollient appls.
wh applied to a part
or Administer the Lax &
Lippen & inflame Salu-
tion lotion and drain.
Taperon. Narcotics are
often good - to allay the
Sensibility of the part -
Poultices of, poppy heads
milk & oil are admirably.
By increasing the
secretion from the part
is always useful & leads
from the mucous membrane.
It is one of the most
powerful & good means.

Transfusing the life.

raising an irritation into
the part there is a column
of blood in the part.
The system cannot sup-
port a disease. Thus

You cannot attempt us.
if you had subdued
the general excitement.

The abuse of these means
are very great. You are
not to raise an imitation
by any kind of means - You
will appear it by blisters,
disasters. Fat: Ant: -

Lt. H. G. Lange to Cha:

7. 2. nervos de actio.

Chlorin is a specific poison
in producing inflammation. It

Account: - Cal. Fast. ant-

2. You must first resort to general means to reduce

to general inflammation.

5. $\frac{1}{2}$ always irritabil.

if we have survived. R

other means - water pump

or. irritability - extreme. No

Engl: may be dangerous

Rem - to balance is not

disturbance - The nervous are
 now freed to the physical -
 Alleviate the morbid sensibility
 of the brain by the clays
 or sedatives - by narcotics -
 They used, produced a few
 cases Quinsens of the whole
 system - of the nervous
 the re-education. Good
 may apply stimulants - the
 whole nervous the digestion
 of the part - External
 Stimuli act in several
 means - which has arisen
 in the internal organs.

Pericarditis

The pericardium is a fibro-serous membrane.

Of the causes of the malady we know but little.

Symptoms. See inflammation
 manifest themselves by
 symptoms as equivalent as

This. The limits of the pericardium
 are not conscious. Therefore
 its aberrations in heart are
 not very manifest. When the
 infl. is confined to that portion
 which covers the heart the symptoms
 are different. The heart will
 be affected in its pulsations &
 course. We will have fever.
 & when the infl. extends deep
 the pulse may irregularities
 & action of the heart. Now
 when the heart becomes aff.
 we will have various sym-
 ptoms set up. The symp.
 will be various in diff. indivi-
 duals. Pain in the abdomen.
 & especially in the epigastric re-
 gion. This is considered a patho-
 nomic symptom. & is sym-
 ptomatic. When the inflam.
 extends to the pleura we will
 have symptoms of pleuritis
 when the pericard. is affected
 the heart a pulsati in the

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oppression is felt. There
are many complications of
symptoms you see. The
organ it. on a low & narrow
plane most relaxing, and
anxious - disposition of
mind. an irreg. small.
intermittent & wiry pulse.
a great tendency to syncope
on the slightest exertion.

The Lithoscope indicates
absence of signs of syphilis
dis:-

Pericarditis suff. to go
on with induced Hydrothorax
or may cause a cement of
the menbr. & destroy the
cavity & it may too cause
a softening of the heart.

Trat. to be combined with

or general principles.

Med. energetically - Ront
be seen the power of the

253.
puls. - Use Leeching & cupping
for the carotid region -
Active cupping will cal.
Salap. - & neutral salts -
After these measures blisters
is useful & tho not to
neglected. As the heart is
very irritable we admin. Med
of narcotic or sedative
kind as Digitalis or cal.
& opium. Diet shd be
Antiphlogistic - Patient
shd abstain from both men-
strual & vaginal excretions.

Phritis - Bronchitis

Engl. usually confined to one
side only - It may be confined
to either R, pleura, pulmonary
or costal, & sometimes in both

The com. Cause is rheumatic
or febrile - Changes from
heat to cold. with cold
clashes & rheum, &c.

atmosphere

Symptoms - Fever opened in with a chill. Pain now then felt. At the time at the day on set of the dis. finding no fever. Cuts hard tender & full. but inflammation. Cough - without air-give expectoration. as the dis. is about to terminate expectorating - Cough increasing the pain. Patient endeavor to keep the chest at rest. Respiration affected - Patient attempts to buck down the abdominal muscles.

The exhalation from the mouth as the course of dis. is increased. There is an accumulation of no fluid in the pleural cavity. The respiratory movement is

absent on the use of this
the lungs, so is heard inter-
tently. When the intense
quies is gone and the
leprosis applied you
have apothosis. This is a
sound consid: characteristic
of pleurisy.

Pleurisy often assumes
a chronic form. Then
adhesion, lastly, takes place. The
lung is absorbed. The lung
is attached to the ribs &
there is a jarring in of the
ribs - respiration affected.
Sometimes a purulent fluid
is secreted. This consid: empyema
Sometimes it may be dried
the the lungs by absorption
taking place into the blood:
tubercles.

reat: the copiously -
coughing & heaving after
ward. Emato. ca: -

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Ammonials - Part: End:

Cond: with Sulph. Magnes

Call: alone not open
must indicate. Copi:

on ^{purging} except in first stage
not consid: proper. Good

man for art: end:

in 1st stage, every? hour -

acc: to the Russian pharmac

loney do. Can may comb

it with specum. Alstina

called for - fine mucilage

drinks - rest as much as

possible. None - let, please

take - (to list: proper.

In the Indispensable

man: or called for

to quiet the cough & the

irritability of the system -

& determine to the other

we have licious, plain

occurring after the summer

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fevers. Sometimes we find
it connected with ague
fe. In both cases from the
cause (as) or copious as in
its simple form. The dis.
may be various or ec
lyphoid constitution. When
the dis. chronic & our medi
cines be diff. Resort to
the Microscope & ascertain
the nature of the dis. When
empyema or Hydrothorax.

Pneumonia

The connection of pneumonia
to Pneumonia is seen to the
mind. Pneumonia is confined to
the lungs & is
often combined with pleurisy. It
may be the result of exposure to
the same cause. But we may
have the one without the other
Symptoms. A principal pain
in the pleura. The pain is
sometimes wanting or inconspicuous

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& neck scabs. an aching
pain. There is cough. with
earliest expectoration - at
first white semi-transparent
& fine & app. of bubbles.
Difficulty of lying in a
horizontal. lies bent over
the affected side than on the
sound. At an early period
of this aff. we have the
recp. of every gland &
a thro. - pulse not full &
hard but exceedingly rapid
wing - weak. con. hard &
even intermitted. This pulse
is often con. with various
infl. - & is of importance to
consider. I always indicate
it clearly. In its progress &
the dis. This kind of pulse
becomes more & more evident
& there will be great difficulty
of breaking. lividity of the
lips & face &c. Stethoscope
indicates a crepitus rattle.

At length expectoration comes on & there is a mucous rattle developed.

Autopsy - Organic lesions of different kinds. Lungs rarely fungous. The lung is completely engorged. Often, accumulations of puriform abscesses in lungs. As the effect of chronic dis: the lung is enlarged. The dis: is confounded with M. tuberculosis it exists in the suppurative termination. There may be an expectoration of purulent fluids constituting a hemoptoe.

Treatment is similar to pleurisy. It is unknown and beyond the power of the physician. Local bloodletting in pleurisy. Not so efficacious in the reason obvious. Purging is useful when it is deranged. Treat the liver &c. This often

460.
ecury. Use calt & squills -
Lactes act on the heart &
lungs &c. Vomiting is among
the most potent & effective
of all our remedies when
for the first is not in-
dicated - give large doses
of Anei. or Sicca. Keep
up a nausea. Expec-
tants not of a heating
quality is proper. As soon
as a mark returns, immediately
desist. Drastic purges
will arrest the excretion.
By the means we may sup-
pose we may cure this dis-
ease & have often found them
fail. The lungs remain en-
larged & the heart irritable
You regulate this morbid
irritability, you may give
Digitalis or comfrey root
specimen moderate the
pulse until it falls down

to 60 or 80 beats. ²⁴Plots are
at New Mexico, Nevada

Bronchitis

Often complicated with pneumonia. & pleurisy. But you
may have it as the trifling
dis. We may find rise by
a propagation of the dis. to the
lungs & const. pneumonia.
Bronchitis is sometimes
a mild & at other is
formidable dis. Catarrh
is a kind of Bronch. The
dis. extends from the throat
downwards. The hay cough
& excruciations. Sometimes
the dis. comes via the bronchial
cells. Arises from the same
cause as the last dis. comes.
The infl. is acute.

Symptoms Cough & well
developed fever. Pulse in-
creased or pleural. It is an

462.

An obstructed pulse.

Sensation of constriction around the chest. As if the air cells were obstructed by mucus or a spasm. A deep inspiration causes it. In bronchitis the expectoration comes early. More copious than in any of the others. Stethoscope detects at the commencement of Dis: the sonorous rattle. As the Dis: advances we have the mucous rattle. Cyanosis livid as Dis: advances. The blood is now anoxiated - indicates a fatal termination. When it is seated in the larynx & called laryngitis. In children when thus situated called croup - Membriformis. There is not the Dis: is here

203.
a spasmodic action of the
respiration and dys-

Heatstroke. Essentially the
same in all the H's -

Enceph. - Most useful here.
Especially when the dis. is seated
in the larynx. Always
give O. before you admin.
a narcotic - The H's assist
the operations. In many it
is oft def. before H's to give
enke to O. - All I have
seen of purgatives in the
other pulmonary diseases - so
of narcotics - antimonials, &c
&c.

Of this Pulmonalis

The people give the denomination;
to every dis. which is attended
by cough, expectoration &
fever & inflammation.
The prodigiosa pretty much
in the same tract of time

symptoms have cont: for a
few weeks, or months. Many
of acute cases are curable.

The same kind of lesion is
not always produced.
Hence we may come to the
conclusion of a variety of
dis: of the lungs have been
grouped together. A cough
an expectoration, haemoptoe,
emaciation & death. We find
after death in some, various
lesions of various kinds - while
in others but one kind, yet
they were both affected by
cough &c.

Chronic infl: & ulceration
of the mucous memb. of the
larynx & trachea - This con-
stitutes laryngeal consumption.
It is a fact that in the
chronic kind the associated
consumption is but slightly

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speaking it; but a chronic
inflammation of the lungs.

You have, I am I suppose
up on purgatives - voice at
first clear - patient can
only whisper - & finally a stomachic
scanty expectoration. With
these symptoms of a local
kind - you will have fever
occurring daily. Night sweats.

Percussion gives the usual
healthy sounds - Auscultation
shows the lungs healthy. Ap-
ply the instrument to the
larynx & you will have
an unusual rattle. Every thing
shows that the lungs are
healthy - You may then
announce to your patient
the soundness of his lungs
but his prospects are
little more cheerful - There
is not so much cough
or phlegm as at first.

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Chronic inflammation of the
bronchial mucous membrane
after summit Chk &
becomes many of its
characteristics. Along with
chronic cough of B. you have
cough - expect abundant
pusulent or mucous
secretion. When you examine
with Stethoscope you will
find many rales. patient
can lie indifferently on
his back - rat becomes mu-
cous, then in large
at consumption. As the dis-
eases - the respiratory
murmur in many cases will
be absent. On death you
will find a hardening or
hyperplasia of the lungs, the
lobes, due to the thickening
of the air cells. This is the

place in the progress of
chronic wound. & you
pat. dies -

Chronic infl. of the pleura
terminating in empyema
Purulent abscess, looking black,
in the lungs & the abscess, break-
ing into the bronchial tubes -
then there is empyema & ex-
punction. hectic fevered
state. Symptoms general
pain & fever, on pressure on
the affected part. Percussion
gives a dull sound. In early
stage murmur absent.
Coughing obvious. If it
occurs on the cardiac side
the heart's pulsations will
be felt on the right side -

Empyema may pro-
ceed to the production of
- abscess callos. Cronica
& then proceed to a chronic

5.6.8
Sometimes gives rise to
a no: of small abscesses
causing suppuration. It then
may be connected with
chronic bronchitis.

The signs let you
know this chronic
pneumonia are not al-
ways clear. By ascertain-
ing the history you find the
dis: has been acute. Occa-
sionally there is great dys-
pnoea. The strength of the
patient remains long time
& astonishingly. The seems
to be a slow & gradual ob-
literation of the air cells.
At length the lungs become
incapable of forming the
function & patient dies.
It is often attended by
haemoptysis. Hence it was

209.
Supposed haemoptoe was the
cause of consumption. But
it never is - but merely the
consequence

We now come to a part
of tubercular consumption
a mor fatal malady than
any other we have speaking
of it is worthy of your
attention. As the name
implies it consists of masses
of great number multi-
plied & form masses - at length
a softening of them begins &
they are formed into a fluid. It
finds its way into the bronchi
tubes & there is expectoration. There
is a cavity that gives rise to
haemorrhage - The lung presents
various indications in different
persons & at different ages -
The lungs then a softening
tubercles takes place you
will have hectic fever &
emaciation -

450
Tubercles, are congenital or may
be. They are often found
early in life in the lungs, liver &
spleen, & seem to have long
time grow with the organs
themselves. The organs may
be otherwise healthy. I am
disposed to think that even
in adults or aged that the
pre-disposition has existed
congenitally. They soon grow
become the cause of disease
until some cause excites them.
This I am inclined to sup-
pose constitutes hereditary con-
sumption. Chronic inflam-
mation is said by the French school
to be the cause of tubercles. The
time of life when they become
developed extends from tuber-
3 to 40 - when it occurs after
these periods it probably is the
of old & I am before spoken.
The delicate sanguine temper

or the sanguine phlegmatic
 is most disposed to it - Skin
 thin & pale - with a tendency
 to floridness mingled - The
 tumorous temper. corresponds
 with the tubercular habit -
 In fact there is frequent
 a dis. of mesenteric glands -
 Persons prone to this dis. are
 thin - & thin chested - This
 thinness is due to sanguine & biliary
 ant. In the early stage but
 little expectoration - The
 vessels excite in lungs & there is
 cough - but dry - The there
 is a frothy expectoration &
 then follows purulent & more
 abundant expectoration. Then
 mixed with during the dry cough
 dyspnoea on exercise from
 walking &c. This gives the
 most gloomy expectation of
 any of the other symptoms -
 It tells of the fatal disease
 lurking within -

4
Fictive fever has two paroxysms
the recurring in the morning
& the second in the evening
followed by profuse sweats.
You don't always have the
two paroxysms. After the
first fever a furious diarrhoea
& the fever &c will cease. The
teeth become white &c. & the
eyes become sparkling. & when
contrasted with the florid
cheeks evinces a degree, as
one would say of beauty.
When things have advanced
thus far you will find
pectorology. There is a deeply-
emaciated &c. The emaciation
arises from the blood not
being converted in chyle. Or
from the lungs not properly
performing this function.

Treatment. In Large abs
phthisis & bronchitis, requires

a similar mode of treatment.

1st Let patient abandon all the remote cause. If he lives in an unhealthy place, if he be a singer. or let him relax.

2^d If the ureter be long, clip it off. It irritates the mucous membrane & excites cough. Dr. Sydenham removed it in many cases. The cause of the fist. is. I believe it more frequent in women than in men.

3^d Attend to the Digestive organs. Enormous quantities of food are sent to the bowels.

Subject your patient to a low & regular diet. Prescribe the diet.

Dr. von Guericke & local

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In this point be on your
guard. If the dis: is far
advanced the part can
bear bleeding. Only bleed
when the symptoms become
aggravated.

Emetics & transuding
doses are useful. In the
early stage a dis: is derived
from an emetic.

Copious purging cannot
be relied on. When you
give the line dis: you may
resort to a more powerful
of these remedies.

Diuretics are useless
as niter, turpentine, copaiba
Colchicum &c. Dr Armstrong
relies much on the coler-
ba. I have used Digitalis
for acting on the menbr &
for producing the action of

the pulso. I have used
them with advantage.

Expectorants as the
squill - the sulphur wa-
ter, - Tart. ant. Sassa-
parilla more of a stimula-
ting kind.

Exhalations of Carbonic
acid gas - are sometimes
useful in bronchial asthma
they induce some good ef-
fect on the mucous mem.

(Blister - Acetons, it may
be used - but
cautiously -

Tonic - nourishing dis-
cuss in the latter stage and
is restricted to - but may be
inflamed symptoms are
sent. & the patient is in
pneumonic state.

+ 76

Cutl opiate at night.

These remarks too will be applicable to chronic pneumonia, & chronic pleurisy. The same remedies are applicable to all three of the forms of Phthisis not tuberculous.

Antacids in the early stage when a regulable diet is indicated will be necessary if acid is thought to be present in the stomach.

The patient will often swallow the mucus. This is a very indigestible substance. To expel it adm: an emetic will afford manifest relief.

Inhalations of the vapour of tar are sometimes beneficial. They sometimes relieve the cough - produce expectoration.

When in the latter stage when the pulse is soft. skin mottled & natural tones & a nutritious diet are not contraindicated.

Tomica is an sheep in
the lung & constitutes a sac-
ding of, it then. Now if the
excitation is abundant
from the alveoli, a resort to
Tomica, diet & bones & other
also do indicate.

Treatment of Tubercles, Phthisis

1st. If tubercles exist in the
lungs can we effect a resor-
ption of them? We may suc-
ceed in this softening, but we
don't know of any specific
thing we will prevent the
growth & development. The
lung have become developed
we know of no remedy, at
least cure or creating them.
Sometimes trachea, as, for
instance exam: informs us
and it cavity with a ment
& in other cases it fills up
the cavity of granulation
& of course in, various & and

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But more common than
is no such effort. At one
time it was said it was
new cure in any way. The
discovery of Jenner has shown
how nature sometimes effects
a cure. The physician, and
scarcely attribute to himself
the cure.

We must direct all
our efforts & observations to
the early stage. When we
observe any of our patients
very subject to colds - and
show attention to them, & prevent
the development of influenza.
Hard labor out weigh
all other preventive efforts in
warding off an attack of
phthisis. Sedentary habits,
are to be avoided. Avoid
all causes of colds & in-
fluenza. Avoid
standing in damp places &

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Avoid the two extremes of diet -
both a too much reduced
& too stimulating diet. A long
course of med: has frequently
hindered the development
of tubercles. Hence syphilis
is said to produce this dis-
-

When the dis: is developed
the power of nursing lost
& exhausting - When patient
has hectic air, expectorate
in the evening, to discover who
the dis: be tubercular or any
of the other forms. Call
up all your professional know-
ledge - When you have concluded
from good reasons that the
dis: is tubercular put the
patient on a milk - farin-
aceous, vegetable & saccharine
diet.

Only bleed to relieve the
symptoms. Avoid copious
of. Remove your patient

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by any means & you need
always put him on his feet
Local bleeding, preferable

You will also attend to
the digestive organs. & correct
the sympathetic affection.
This will be a part of the
palliation. By applying
cupping & epistaxis to
give more effect this.

Now will find it nec:
to resort to opials. And
may admin. digitalis with
opium. musci acid. &c. These
are when properly used the
best palliatives.

In the latter days you
will resort to bark - lithium
sulph. acid. - Nutrients dis-
tension in the open air - and
proper circumstances will
assist to exercise in the
palliative form, you need

not so much used as in
the other forms.

Change of climate in the
early stage when tubercles are
not developed may do good.
But when the dis. is fully
developed you can expect
but little by a change to a
milder climate. Those who
are predisposed to this dis.
are prone to colds & coughs.
or any kind of throat to keep
out the damp & wet.

Haemoptoe.

If there be an ossification of
the valves of the right side of the
heart there will be an exhaugh-
tation into the air cells of the
lung & consequently Haemoptoe.
Hypertrophy may give rise to
the same result. Tubercles too
as may easily be seen will give
rise to haemorrhage of the blood
& fullness of the blood vessels.

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may cause lesions in the bron-
chial cell & hemorrhage. The
hemorrhage rather attacks the
arteries, an inflammation. I have
seen it arise when there was
no evidence of action in the
arteries &c. Then I think are
venous hemorrhages. In dyspepsia
menstruation we have sometimes
hemorrhage of this kind occurring
periodically.

Treatment generally anti-
phlogistic no matter what it
arises from. When the hemorrhage
occurs the pulse is often small
skin rather cool. great deal
of muscular weakness. Under
these cir. you are not to be.

There is now no occasion.
But when there is a manifest
acidic state &c of the acids &c.
when the is not called for
you may administer common
salt taken dry, & in large

quantity. If it exerts on the
 stomach a powerful effect.
 It excites a degree of nausea.
 Hence Antispasmodic & Spasmodic
 are favourite remedies. You
 may combine Ant. with ni-
 tre & cal. The cal. will act on
 the liver &c. When there is not
 much fibrile action you
 may combine Opium with
 the Spasmodic or you may add
 the acet. plumbi. If the
 motion be very irritable omit
 the Spasmodic. You may for 2 or
 3 days admin. the acet. plumbi
 copiously. Opium may af-
 terwards be given alone. I con-
 sider Opium a good anti-
hemorrhagic remedy. I give
 it always in uterine hæmorrhage
 in large doses. & in a
 liquid form to act promptly.
 When there is great arterial
 action you may comb. Opium
 with digitalis. When you

bring the system under the in-
fluence of the digitalis the
hemorrhage will cease.

The patient during the
attack should be kept at
rest & avoid talking. The
horizontal position should be
avoided. Cool air - cold
drinks - are highly necessary.
The cold air itself has a
strong influence in restrain-
ing the hemorrhage.

Now diet amounting
to abstinence during the
paroxysm. Great attention
to diet in such patients must
always be particularly at-
tended to. Yet these are cases
in which low diet does seem to be
contraindicated. This arises
after the proper remedies have
been used. The system has
become irritable - the vessels
enlarged - & want of blood

There seems to be in such patients frequent a great derangement of the portal circulation. In such cases cal: are indicated. The association between the lungs & liver is very intimate.

Inflam: of the tonsils &c.

Is the offspring of the same causes as pleurisy &c. viz. residues of temperature. In measles, scarlet fever, &c. are connected with this dis: This const: Quins. Generally a trifling dis: Inhalations of vapor of juniper. Warm app: around the neck. Bleeding &c. If general fever be. When the dis: is seated in the tonsils we will have a great tendency to suppuration. These glands easily suppurate. Only changed from fear of suffocation. The distress of the patient is often very great. It is worthy

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of your attention - It is now
only to prevent the dysphagia.
Examine the part.
See how far they have degen-
erated from the normal condi-
tion. To prevent this you will
use at the beginning various.
Apply leeches - cups etc. after that.
Apply the rest & most
effective remedy is an emul-
sion - It will stop the inflam-
mation. Now apply leeches.

In some cases. When dysphagia
has come. Don't purge.
You may clarify the tonsils
& palate. You may puncture
the deep - & obtain a good
deal of blood. In this way
you may stop the inflam-
mation. In the case of
dysphagia or water reg. is used
in either stage. Observe the
pharynx & throat. When
the tonsils are much enlarged

punctures the tonsils - & he ⁴⁸ack-
the tonsils. In cantaneous relin-
follows. Now give astringent
argles. Whiskey or brandy &
will make as good a gar-
gle as any other.

Enlarged tonsils of children

Apt to occur in epithelioma-
tous disease and previous infl.
Occurs in Rose of a shamon or
ocropulous temper. They be-
come large & troublesome - effec-
tually. Generally removed
by excision. Must may be
done by ascending to the base
of the chord. Will find no
doubt to a troublesome cough
& know one case when I ab-
stain from meat for 8
months effected a perma-
nent cure. But, meeting relief
on a milk & vegetable diet
in the early stage we may
often prevent the disease.

Diseases of the Brain &c.

It is diff: to understand the structure of the brain & the use of its various parts. It consists of a homogeneous mass. In the present state of ant. knowledge it is rather impossible to understand the part. structure, & origin of the cerebral mass. As diff: diseases arise in different parts of the brain and that make ourselves in well acquainted with its structure & its properties -

At the lower surface of the brain we find the medulla oblongata arising or continuing from the lower part of the medulla oblongata. Under the view, entertained by Gall & the names of the cerebral areas from the medulla oblongata. &c. &c. . . .

The brain is unelastic - incompressible - It completely fills up the cranial cavity - The appendages of the brain - the spinal fluid &c. &c. -

A knowledge of the functions of the
 brain is of importance to the
 physician. All the nerves of
 the body either directly or indirectly
 come off from the brain. They
 have a common centre. This com-
 mon centre is well protected. yet it often
 becomes the cause of disease from
 external causes. We are so or-
 ganized that the irritation of the
 extremity of a nerve will affect
 the common centre. The nerves are
 transmitting channels or rods
 like the blood vessels. The excitement
 set up in the extremity will
 resemble it in the common
 centre.

In general it will appear
 that when we raise a excitement
 in the extremity we raise the
 same kind of action in
 the brain. Sometimes the reverse
 of this takes place. This is the
 case in Tetanus. The brain
 is in a state of inflammation
 the nerves become torpid.

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While the nervous centre is pro-
duced by the cerebrum & will
it is nevertheless affected by
the nerves, which as feeling it
sends off to various parts of
the body. I need you see
how inflammation may be set up
in the membranes of the brain.
The nerves having two extremities
each of sympathizing with the
other. Thus the inner extremity
will thro' the other be thrown
into a state of dis- Now
must recollect the kind
of funeral: but this maps
of the performance. You are
shown the the end of
the organ is made to be
are called the funerals.
it is also necessary to the
feeling of pleasure & pain
of locomotion. Respiration

is dependent on this function.
That dependence is not felt by
some parts. Irritation to loco-
motion & the nationment find
the organs of assimilation too is
dependent on the brain. This
regulates all. Let a nerve
be irritated & this irritation
be transmitted to the brain
its function will be disturbed.
& now being unable to radiate
a healthy influence it will
disorder all its functions de-
pendent on the brain. They
become sympathetically affected.
Now it is quite conceivable
that as the nerves are dis-
tributed variously. if you excite
an end in the extremity of a
nerve, congestion will take
place in the circulation that
it is so abundant as its
root. This may only be trans-
mitted to some of the subser-
ving nerves. And only a few

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Organs may be diseased. Guita
Serena may in this way be
set up from imitations in
the stom-ach transmitted to
the brain this the pneumo-
gastrie. In this way wars
may have homophylia, con-
vulsions, epilepsy, &c.

When the organs are established
in the nervous centre from which
there will be a determination
of blood to the organ. There is
an increase of sentiment
& sensibility. You may sup-
pose a radiation sent off
from the brain will be copy-
ing. The eye will not bear
its natural stimuli. The most
and light will affect them
painful. The muscles may be
con. paralysed. The functions of
the heart will be affected.
if actions will be excited.

Sometimes its contractions are quickened
at times diminished. at other
times relaxed. This always more
or less influenced. So too with
the function of the stomach. Its
digestive functions will be entirely
suspended or much impaired.
The sensations from all the
surface & organs, as the lining
of the eye, the membrane will be
affected by dis. of the brain. They
all fall into a state of syn-
cope with the organs first
affected. It sometimes happens
to who are exposed to a fever
another will become affected
with out our noticing an
unhealthy influence being
radiated from the com-
municator. This we may most
safely call a sympathetic
influence. The brain is head
& disease may be compared
to a dispo. who when he is

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An arilized life scarcely any
as and free from any other
in or mind consisting when in
pursuit of our duties in life -
Ordinary causes may excite
an irritation in the common
centres. Hence we deduce the
muscles, particularly of the face
in any part of the body. Hence
we see how disfigurement may
be produced in all parts of the
head - & we see how apt the
the extremities of the nerves, it
may be excited to action.
It may be assumed with re-
spect to states of the capillary
arteries as to cause inflammation
of the mucous membrane. Thus an ad-
vanced condition of the nervous
system in an organ may be
the cause of inflammation & vice
versa in the blood vessels

now when there are a state of
angor ut may be found
in the memb. & the cortical part
then it most usually arises and
will have its effects.

Exposure of the surface of
the body under the sun may
readily become the cause of
dis- in the cephalic organ.
There is no cause more cal-
culated to carry dis- organs
in the brain the change of
temperature.

A full dis- as yet up
a plethoric condit: will be
especially operative in this state.
There will be a fullness of
the blood vessels - the blood
will be highly multilated. &
& will well give the brain
as well as the organs
to take on dis- of an
inflam: character

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convulsions of the nerves of the
will give rise to inflammation
of the brain &c. The increased
irritation of the brain
& spinal marrow is attributable
to the effects of
direct cause of giving convulsions
to the body. It may
from this cause be slow
or rapid.

Irritation in the
stomach & bowels, the pneu-
mogastic nerves will excite
inflammation & irritation in the
brain. Hence worms which
produce Hydrocephalus.

The extremities of the nerves
are irritated & transmitted
to the common centre. From
it will be transmitted to
the organs, &c.

There is a kind of cause
 more influential than any I
 have yet mentioned - That
 is great mental exertion.
 Whenever any organ is greatly
 exercised there is to it a great
 determination of blood &
 nervous energy. We see this
 evident in the brain. When
 ever the imagination is excited
 by recollections - with
 great feeling & passion. This
 is fine - a great organ
 to the brain. The blood is
 determined on the brain. The
 feelings become exalted
 & the brain is thrown into
 a morbid condition. How
 very prevalent dis. of the
 brain is in civilized life
 compared with that of
 savage life. The brute the
 savage don't pay this price

What we make it most
deplorable is that the exalted
omnipotence falls on the most
trivial - or -

To know on all the same
but amaze this is the brain
& its membranes with
in. To obtain all that patho-
logy has given us.

The brain is peculiarly
obnoxious to the morbid
actions of all the other organs
of the system. To be on our
guard with respect to dis-
ease the brain is always our
only - In any case, generally
few the brain is mostly
found a complication - the
this opinion a Helms has
been but the real cause of the
brain is the remote cause
of all fever.

Various names have been
 given to the inflammation of the
 brain & its membranes. Phre-
nitis means infl. seated
 in the parts within the
 cranium. Now when infl.
 takes place in one of its parts
 it travels to the other parts.
 it is generally found increased
 in the cerebral portion. Infl.
 of the menb. gives rise to
 effusions - & then we have
 Hydrocephalus. We don't
 exactly know by any diag-
 nostic signs, what parts are
 affected. The symptoms in-
 crease and not nearly different.
 Nor is it important for
 us to know this. For the
 manner of treatment
 is not differed in each case
 & requires a similar manner
 of treatment.

500.

Effusion from infl: after
in a few days takes place
producing paralysis & death.
During the infl: stage there
will be an inability to do
mental exercise. Irritability &
sensitivity will be increased.

Many kinds of abnormal
structures take place. Adhesions
will take place. Abscesses will
be formed. Indurations
will be developed. The
brain will become softened.
Of this sort there are a vast
variety of productions. These
may often exist for a long
time without any evident
symptoms manifest. The
dis: does not affect the *musculus oblongatus*.

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Explan. of the hair d.

The Oxy. may be seen
before mental exertion.
in various. change of temper.
Symptoms - few in fl. -
involuntary. sometimes
seen. others irregular, more
or less. had been sometimes
seen - at one acute. Prob-
ably of a carotid, & affec-
tion of the eye. when it was
gastroic disorder. When it
is chronic the symptoms
are milder.

Great must be used:
on general principles -
as to syncope. Place his
on his feet. In cases
with them operate freely -
Pain free. - They act

080
venalging. Nausea, -
highly useful. In the M.
believe to extremity. Place
head upwards. To have
well applications. Cup;
after M. under sometimes be
first need. - Great ab-
stinence is necessary. Good
diets. These are brief
It means to be employed
Keep off all com-
strong light. - Keep the
patient quiet.

Gastritis.

We now come back to
consider the diseases of the
organs we have before treated
of. We will first begin with
the stomach. There can be
no objection to pursuing
the subject in this way

We thus contemplate the Dis:
 of these organs separately. This
 is of considerable use. We now
 come to treat: of the inflam:
 of the stom-ach. There is perpetu-
 ally a liability when there is nerv-
 ous irritation to take on an
 inflam: character. This I
 mentioned when treating of
 the Dis: of that organ arising
 from nervous disorder.

Gastroitis is the name given
 to infl: of the mucous mem:
 of the stom-ach. Gastro-enteritis
 is this infl: connected with
 infl: of bowels. Colitis infl:
 of the colon. You are not to
 confound peritonitis with
 enteritis they are sometimes
 confounded together. Enter-
 itis is only confined to the
 inflam: of the mucous
 membrane of the intestine.
 Inflam: of the peritoneum

57th -
is not easily distinguished
from enteritis. The symptoms
are in many respects similar.

In the opinion of some
pathologists almost all dis-
eases of the infl.: of mucous
membranes of the stomach
& small intestines. Of this
the cause the we would be
treating of has - clays of
maladies called fevers.
I am not going to discuss
this question -

The stomach is liable
to infl.: by various causes -
& these are diff: from the
symptoms of fever. It is
this kind of infl.: I am
about to treat of.

In every case of gastritis
there is anorexia - nausea -
& frequently vomiting - of
inappetent - nothing will
lie on the stomach.

The mucous membrane of nose
 & throat are, maintaining
 effect. Mucous membrane
 pointed - The epiglottis
 region is a state of mor-
 bid sensibility & the slightest
 pressure gives pain. It
 always is this I have
 found to the case. I am
 sure that there is every
 morbid sensibility in right
 of the stomach. This may
 or do support it does
 in the abdominal part. It
 you connect it with
 upper part - dry skin -
 burning thirst. With a
 morbid affection of the
 throat. Morbid move-
 ments of the heart indi-
 cating morbid action.
 pulse hard on all. Some-
 times, preternaturally soft -

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This condition of the stomach may arise from various causes. As the taking in stimulating drink & food - poisons - arsenic corrosive sub. mineral acids - a variety of the narcotic & other poisons from the vegetable Kingdom, & musty food. Fluctuations of temperature - These will serve you as the etiology of this malady. There are no objections to what are termed as the causes of idiopathic fever.

This malady may be acute or chronic - In its chronic form it may be confounded with dyspepsia. While gastritis may be confounded with dyspepsia.

507.
dia or on Land, it may
be or may be confounded
with Cholera. The organic
lesions must resemble each
other. There is still a reason
for considering the
diff. dis. - The one is an
~~organic~~ dis. - Cholera
affects the mucous coat
of the stomach - calling to
increased secretion. The
mucous coat. There is
depression of the system, gen-
erally. In many cases of
cholera there is infl. of
the stomach - yet it does
not constitute the disease.
You see then these dis.
may run into each other.

Will expect to exhibit
a disease with jaundice
from late late to say
I don't get met with

578.

inflammation of the bowels
without inflammation of the
stomach. The general
principles of surgery and
pharmacy are the same dig-
nities. The same cause
will give rise to both -
Varieties of temperature will
too produce it.

Treatment. When the
dis: is chronic & it has
already stopped. In the
acute stage when it origi-
nates from various venous
and poisons. by emetics &
syringe & lute. or you
may attempt to decompose
it. Some poisons have no
antidote. For cor. Lib: we
have in albuminous mate-
ria change it into a proto-
chloride. For tart. ant. we

504.

Have a respectable appearance
& value and. When you
have done this or will
it will: has resulted
from a common sense
and attention to the
regular system. Don't
be worried altogether
by the state of the
of the effort. Cup &
less the organization.
They will be of great use
now. Don't admit an
anxiety and poison has
been taken in. When
the stomach is very weak
don't give it. When
the bowels are enervated.
On any stage admit cal:
of the St. avoid acid cal:
the cal: will be lodged
in the upper of the stomach

& act as cal: does in infl:
 of the eye. Give cal: in
 large doses. Repeat them
 at short intervals until
 bowels are opened. Dose
 comb: with it nitro or
 tart: ant: Comb: o sim
 with R cal: after it.
 Give it in large doses.
 rubbed up with R cal:-
 It is an emetic and
 cathartic. It will con-
 tribute to subdue the
 inflammation. It will allay
 the muscular contractions
 of the stomach. The same
 subdues the nervous irrita-
 tion. Total abstinence -
 Nothing solid & but little
 liquid. Cold water & no
 more be taken in large
 quantity. It is allers

to these things, but little
 remains. You may give
 oil to assist the removal
 of cal- or calc: magne-
 si- or all down. Blisters;
 or- chigastin wh. infl:
 or- chigastin and sub-acute.
 Other fact: Ant: is said
 to excite it first produces
 a cholera. great depression-
 for muscle &c. soon moves
 forward. If it does not
 move forward then it moves
 backward into a 'as-
 tritis. pulse will rise.
 fever. &c. At first there
 was nothing butordi-
 nate inflammation. This is
 changed into an inflan-
 & is to be treated as such.
 In the first stage treat it
 as a case of cholera.

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Peritonitis.

The peritoneum is a very extensive serous membrane lining the abdomen & covering all the hollow & solid viscera. It is not oft infl. thro out its whole extent. It may be confined to its part with cover of the muscles or that covering the intestines. When it takes place in the covering the liver it will be a Hepatitis.

It does not appear to be of much moment to determine the seat of infl. The treatment will be the same. If it attacks the covering the muscles it will be tender upon pressure. If in that of the stomach great irritations will be the consequence. If of the liver we will have hepatitis developed. An infl. of the membrane

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may spread into the adjoining
ligaments. It may travel to the
muscles - if of the liver into its
structure. When it travels to
the muscles of the abdomen it
will be tender &c.

If you wish to distinguish
a case of inflammation of the muscles
alone from one that has spread
on the ligaments. When the mus-
cles alone become involved
it will be great constipa-
tion.

A variety of causes give
rise to peritonitis. Fluctua-
tions of temperature is one.
The cause will give rise to
dysentery & cholera in the
autumn will also give rise
to peritonitis. We often see
the combined. Mechanical
injuries are very apt to
produce it - as blows on
the abdomen - great pressure
on the abdomen - great

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irregularity of diet. by pro-
ducing great plethora. it
is probable in the case.
Inflammation common in the
mucous system. Violent ef-
forts at vomiting may
give rise to it. Fastidious
constitution of the
stomach to this disease. Yet
of the infl. may be the cause
of the constipation. Colic
often accompanies inflam.
of this membr. - but never
common with infl. Hence
the treatment is different
in early & late stage. In
peritonitis may be caused
by colic. Intussusception
may give rise to it. Stran-
gulated hernia may give
rise to this affection.
Now this takes place
is easily understood

You will then have in mind
 the case of considering whether
 a patient be afflicted
 with hernia or not. It is
 so often easily distinguished
 Peritonitis sometimes follows
 the obstruction of crural
 disc. but usually affects
 the surface of the lungs. Per-
 itoneal fever is not true
 Peritonitis. The last cause
 I shall mention is the
 escape of the contents of the
 stomach & bowels into the
 cavity of the abdomen. Ul-
 ceration may cause per-
 foration thro the parietes of the
 stomach & bowels & then
 an escape of the contents may
 give rise to inflam. The
 fungus may cause rupture
 in the intestines allowing the
 contents to escape. I have

§16

Two cases of this kind within
the last four years. They
were attended by tumefaction
of the abdomen - pain in the
stomach - tenderness - great
depression - great thirst.
The heart & arteries seemed
depressed. Strichs narcotici
no relief afforded.
The dis. was a manifest in-
sult of nervous irritation
conjoined with inflam.

Peritonitis is either acute
or chronic. The acute is
generally ushered in by
a chill followed by gen-
eral tumefaction -
pain generally paroxysmal
great tenderness or hyper-
sensitivity. Motion causes
more than any other cause of
effects in colic. The
first general small degree

contraction - Sometimes strong
 & full. Respiration generally
 suppressed - patient does not
 use the abdominal muscles in
 respiration. Disease of the
 les-membranes le pancreas.
 Often by adhesion - at the
 a secretion of purulent
 matter. In all inflam:
 of the serous memb: there
 is an effusion of serum.

Treatment. Prohibit

patient from taking food.
 Decide whether it be a colic or
 not. Then let him lie on his
 back until syncope. This is
 the most useful remedy. You
 are not to be governed by
 the state of the pulse but be-
 foreward by the other symptoms
 by the tumefaction - heat
 or rigour - asthenia oblique
 state of the W: don't do it

575.

again - After which V.
resort to cups or leeches.
After leech, apply large
blister. Injections of an
emollient kind - success.
The tobacco injection if
these fail, may excite the
peristaltic actions - as
internal remedies, cal: &
opium best - Cal: 10 grs
3 or 4 hours for 24 hours.
Small doses of opium
united with opium. Have
an anti-inflammatory effect.
Nothing is safe than the
large doses of cal: with
weak opium after H. in
all acute disease - in the
earliest stage when they
are given for a short
time. Great irritation
will be consequent & relief
action if not counteracted.

long. After this you may
 dom: mild cath: mercur:
 to this may be inunction
 Gelse oil or Epsom salts. They
 will then operate & restore
 the disease. If you give
 active cath: in the comm:
 you may kill your patient.

This dis: oft assumes
 a chronic form - attended
 with fever - tenderness of
 abdomen - uneasiness of
 eating - it gives rise to
 dropsy - especially ascites -
 Treat it as well as you
 can. Keep patient on a
 moderate diet. Some
 times it always tends
 to sup & local. Blisters
 will be proper. Stim:
 & cath: in small doses
 cont: until a slight

525

Calivation is induced - Give
milk cass: to keep the
bowels regular. Stim
the power of patient and
reduce low - by Dis: -

Yerpoentins & castor oil are
now useful cass: The
act of rubbing - caused
increased secretion from
mammary glands. Wear
flannel to excite the
skin. - It is an absolute
malady - Try always
to cure Dis: in the gentle
form -

Hepatitis.

We have already treated of
the funct: arrangements of
this organ - we now come
to consider its Dis: arising
from inflammation. Non
at a large in the suppur

221

Inflamm: may begin in the
communications of the Pleural
Pore.

The diagnosis of inf: of
liver not diff. Pain in the
right hypochondrium, or, reg-
ion. Always or mostly with
operation of bowels. Gastric
irritability amounting to
vomiting - cough - not at-
tended by expectoration. In-
creased on the left side. Pain
in the right shoulder. This
or muscular neuralgia.
extends down the right side -
often confined to the shoulder
tho some connection with
the spinal accessory nerve of
liver. Conclusion. Sallow
or jaundiced. Sufferers with
the secretion of bile is abnor-
mally. Hence the secretion
of bile in the liver must
be very great - Urine

§ 20.

high columned - Fever very
acute - always so. When
the dis: has continued for
some time then arise and
exposed defects of civiliza-
bility of the system - Res: tends
to produce an inevitable state
of the whole system - But
this inevitability is extraordi-
narily great - great loss of
resolution & of spirits. At
the dis: assumes the chronic
form very frequently -

Cause Respiration of
ben. perature great cause of
the dis: - And Effusion on
the m. alady - The effect of
respiration is to reject the
blood from the surface &
throw it on the internal
surface. In cold climates
it is the cause of the lung

223.
In warm climates the liver
& the abdominal organs receive
it & especially the liver - cause
of the fever of that organ. 2^d
cause which produces an un-
der fever - In the south where
these fevers prevail malar-
tias is very common. No
matter what may be the
remote cause of the fever
abuse of diet & drink
develops hepatic infla-
mmation especially alcoholic drinks.
It may be just done
by you. Now the Hungarians
soon or late may ex-
pect hepatitis. I have
already explained how
this takes place. 1st by
symptoms more intan-
tion of stomach & a dis-
turbance of the liver
the alcoholic fluids are
absorbed into the blood

5-24

circulation - By the partial
circulation it is said.
The medical use of the fluid
it is thus subject to the
influence of the receptive
action of the fluid. Aff-
fection of the brain - wound
of the head - aff: of the
mind affecting the nervous
masses give rise to
hepatic inflammation. Acute
infl: terminates rapidly
in hot climates if not
checked in a second
of just the opposite
of a cold - but not neces-
sary. The absence may point
externally & the patient
will recover - or it may
take its course thro the
diaphragm & adhere in
absorption here when it is
seen as in the past.

The pus will find its way
into the bronchial tubes &
the patient will expectorate
matres. It may pass
into the stomach. The vic
the abdomen & per. Tho
must die.

Great nerve. Must be
nervous according to climate
In cold climates dis. bears
N. better than in warm.
N. cannot bear N. so
bad as in other inflamm. affe
ctions. Nervous irritation
soon comes on. Restrict
diet to low diet. The
stomach is almost always
affected. N. is the saline
and as N. is, collapse
antimonial, & cal. Zi
nace. Tent and 1/2. Cal
6gr. Mark into 6 mls.
Purgatives cannot be

defined as "proscribed con-
 clusions" - Men are not how-
 ever to admit drastic ones
 if on the one hand the burden
 is too great. When the dis-
 position is obstinate character
 will depend on caloric
 In the early stage of
 will do little good & it
 is sometimes nec: to com-
 it in the cal: is productive
 But if an agent is pro-
 duced in food - the
 mes-dis. comb: the cal: will
 occur to subvert the in-
 ition - Capping - Capping -
 blistering are nec: - Diuretics
 are useful. When we re-
 solve it in relation to
 the one goes to the end &
 the other body we can
 the other.

5-27

more beneficial. Great
excretion of uric acid
decreases in dis. Nitro is
the best sedative diuretic
in colds.

Nitro in warm climate
not so beneficial. It must
be employed at the very
onset. At this time
acid has passed by first
stage in large & frequent
doses of 3 or 4. It
continues to irritate
the bladder. When
the inflammation little
can be done by Nitro. Dis-
the Nitro muriatic bath
in warm climate useful.

In chronic gonorrhea it is
indicated. oft occurs a long
continues. oft for years.
able to appraise to it for

528.
Range atmosphere. by abuse
of diet & drink & will produce
Acidosis by active gestation.
also aggravated. This I have
oft witnessed. Pulmonary dis-
turbance & cough is oft connec-
ted with chronic Dis. of the Liver.
It is due to this in Altered gestation.
Chronic hepatitis is the most
chronic Dis. we have to treat.
Produces dyspepsia - hypochondria
- depression of spirits - & even
mania. Patient is often
supposed to labour under
an imaginary disease - but
his morbid affections are
the whole cause of his disease.
The patient only notices, and
looks in locating the Dis.
It does not always follow and
or arise from. Dr. Agnew claims
that it often approaches very
insidiously. The symptoms are
the same as in the acute form
milder. Then will arise from it
practical affusions - ascites, hydro-
thorax, hydropericardium - &c. (appi)
Treatment is occasionally mercurial
saliva - & light salivation. cath. mercur.
or stimulative. Cardiac in debility

Fever.

Under this head I shall con- sider catarrhic & eruptive fevers. All the dis: of wh we have been reading are attended by symptomatic fever. a constitutional disturbance. In all these there was a local disturbance - for an nover I considered whether these mal- adies of wh we are about to treat are attended by local inflam: - with respect to the connect. with inflam: there can be no doubt, after death we find it in various parts of the body - Some one of these some continued was the offspring of the whole dis: - & therefore fevered was but a phlegmasia. Others continued that the infl was the offspring of the fever - that they arose out of it. Thus stands the

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The question. As phy: it
is important to know how
when certain morbid phens
are presented, we can change
that condition & bring about
healthy functions. It does not
follow me to settle the
question but as a consequence
in the disease in curing
the fever. And why because
the infl: is kept quiet.
It is and governed by the
symptoms. Many thus are
dis: without at all knowing
the origin, remaining affected
by inflan.

I wish to avoid this
subject as long as possible
It is a subject not so
easily understood. Hence
I have endeavored to
enlighten your mind
on the phenomena of animal
economy. There is a

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have treated of, are more
easily understood. They are
more simple & not so com-
plicated. When we see
a person suddenly laid
down & death to occur in
a few days & don't know
of any cause we call it
this stroke. Hence have
arisen the speculations of
this class of dis- idiopathic
fevers. This that I find
engaging in a subject of
great difficulty & one that
you should not approach
with any degree of doubt.
I approach it with fear
& trembling. I have never
shut my mind on this
subject to the progress of
the science & its discovery.
What I have now to
say on this subject was
written & delivered four years

532

7th in Lexington - On this
Subject I am an eclectic.
The arrangement is my
own. &c.

I shall treat the subject
in a series of propositions -
They are all ultimately con-
nected.

1st There is a dis: in
wh all the funct: of the
body are injured. Hence
result the symptoms. &
~~these~~ denote that all the
funct: are injured. We
have proved a blunted
sensation - reduced power
of locomotion a loss
of pleasurable feelings -
& in the shade - fainter
feelings. The animal part
of body, mind & soul are
perverted.

2^d Perfection in the

whole stimulus is necessary

organic function. The heart
 is disturbed - never in a
 healthy condition. The pulse
 & small vessels are disten-
 ded in action - The equi-
 librium of the circ. is lost -
 accumulations, & obstructions
 in various parts or types -
 The circ. is always morbid.
 The blood seems to be
 always altered in quality
 from the beginning. Venous
 blood is sometimes florid -
 at other very dark. Of the
 size - Coagulum of the com-
 pact - Blood sometimes
 ex. cludes - I do believe that
 there is no case of fever -
 is not attended by mor-
 bid action. Now
 you are prepared if
 the whole nervous function
 is animal & organic

5-3-4

The air of blood unrefined
to them were 3rd focal
a perversion of all the
directions. Tard the supply
from instances. The break
is focal. The skin shows
of a diff. odor from heat
in heat. The moisture
of surface is freely dis-
minish. The development
of caloric is altered -
sometimes in excess - some-
times deficient. Unequal dis-
tances of this air. This is
a disruption from heat -
The skin is already
a prevention. The air food
to heat are suppressed
element or increased.
The discharge from the
lungs are perverted &

will stimulate the system

5-3-35

The sec: of urine is alt: in quantity - quality - How I can think of nothing more demonstrable than that every human thro' out the body is fed as participants. But still different parts sustain the onus of the dis: - Sometimes the organ or group will in some stage be the primary or the only affected.

All parts of the body are not equally affected. This is evident from the symptoms I have indicated to you. Now if you have a part first affected or diminished I would say that first is a state of health while the dis: rages in and

585.

is other the function and
only depends. Hence
you see the propriety of
saying all the functions
are deranged. The blood
is engorged in some parts
of course it will be
decreased in others. Post
Mortem exam. show the
truth of the observations.
The lesions are different
in diff: organs. The
morbid aff: are more
prevalent in the
than in the heart. More
prevalent in the head
than in the pelvis - More
apt to be found in abdo.
than thorax.

3rd The symptoms
of ~~peritonitis~~ ~~appears~~
in ~~the~~ ~~heart~~ ~~as~~ ~~the~~

Sensibility & irritability of
the system are altered -

I mean a vital property -

This may be in 3 modes
of diminution, of augmen-
tation & of perversion -

They may be diminished
& then action will be less -

They may be augmented
& the action of parts will
be increased - & they may

be perverted & the function
are directed to no proper
purpose. More commonly

you find along with

this, that irregularity of
action which we denominate
Furor cordis -

4th To these alterations of
the irritability & sensibility of
the system we are to refer
these inflammations which are
associated with them -

5-38.

On the disturbance of fund:
in the various organs.

An organ performs
a fund: by virtue of
its sensibility & irritability
& its disorder is occasioned
by an alteration in these
properties.

5th These altered
sensibility & irritability cause
diseases in the organs where
lesions are observed to have
occurred after death.

6th The symptoms of
fever are approached into
groups or nat: orders &
follow each other in
a certain order. These
constant are called the
stages of fever. 3 of these
are well marked in all
fevers are blended.

The first of these stages

indicated by a group of
 sym. bones and a demerit
 state of mind: & low loud
 act: demerited act: of
 heart & arteries - circular
 tone unequal - sections
 perverted to suppression.
 There is a difference in the
 energy of the diff: funct:
 This is the 1st stage

The 2^d stage is accom-
 panied by an exalted but-
 at the same time a perverted
 action. The vascular sys-
 tem is excited with irregu-
 lar determinations of
 blood - There is the diffi-
 culty between the 1st & the 2^d stage
 that the blood does not
 to reach certain parts.
 While in this all the
 powers are exalted. In
 the 3^d stage of the dis-

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is as extensive as the organs
themselves.

The 3^d stage is character-
ized by a group of
symptoms. This the stage
of inefficient eliminat-
ion. it is called
the sweating stage. There
is an accumulation of the
describably & irritability with
perversion of function.

A destruction of the vital
properties are such as
are actions of external
objects. Let a flap of
urine be taken in the
first stage it will have
but little effect. or
if it has any effect
it will be a minor
one. In the second it
will excite the excitement

In the last stage it will
have its natural effect.
The secret must now be
the system is not of the
permeable kind but in
in the preceding stage.
The secretions & excretions
are performed naturally
& healthily. The ordinary
stimulants of life pro-
duce the natural effect
but in an increased
degree. Because the vital
powers are very active.
The increased secretion
is more observable. It
shines in the eye. In this
we will have a move-
ment. May suppose
this cures the patient.
I don't look upon it
in that light. The real
or natural, perfect &

32
It is not that it
cures it is: but ac-
cuses in consequence
of it this remedy. The
organs have recovered
from the disease. This is the
stage of recovery is
health. Why does the
change take place?
The blood has obtained
alterations - it is sur-
e the organs & internal
secretions take place -
purifying the organs
from its unhealthy state
of the & some few it
stage ~~the~~ ^{the} to be
occurred can be traced

Wh this is a case they
 can be able to be reproved
 This gives us not is called
 an answer. This was be-
 lieved on paroxysm. In
 each one of these the
 symptoms, how is a de-
 manded, any mental &
 perverted act: of the vic-
 tual properties - an-
 aches of the heart &
 the heart. In some
 cases the will be re-
 covered of the before
 the other have full
 control off this violent
 disordered state. The
 second stage is some-
 times prolonged in defi-
 nite & the we have
 continued even. In
 the statement we have

It is stage of fever or con-
valescence.

8th Observes has long
as has done fever since
now & now to the remi-
nent character. & some
continue from it continues
to a remittent stage.
& from the remittent to an
intermittent. This is pa-
thological.

9th The symptoms
& the path state are
are present & made
in the organs - are
blended & there is no
longer a shadow - a compli-
cated state. The path
now are at a loss to
explain it as a remittent
stage or an intermittent

it is in fact both combined. There are 2 kinds which are called male & female. They are perfectly in the young of each species. He is very round. In one part he has every indication of intellect - in another a resolution or a ritual manner. It is quite impossible to fix one's observation on one organ without seeing it in an amphibious state.

The observations are but preliminary. You must think on this subject to understand it & shall have to say something on this subject.

5-26

If you reflect on what
I have said, ^{it} may be
be easily perceived or
reflected without touching
the important question
of idiopathic or sympto-
matic fevers. I have
done so far on for some
time before and shall
come to decide upon
the this question. The
views which we have
a ground are as much
in harmony with the
doctrines of symptomatic
fevers as those of idiopathic

The first stage of fever, per-
haps the following pathological
condition reduced energy of the
brain, nerves, heart, arteries
& a blunted sensibility & irrita-
bility -

2^d. Irregular distribution of
the nervous system.

3^d. Irregular distrib. of the
blood - The vessels of the skin
& muscles carrying blood have
unusual - In internal of the
viscera more - producing
plethora of the internal - This
pleth. is not the same as the
of great cavities - in the same
case or kind of fever. It
is modified by several cir.
1st by nature of remote cause.
Some of the remote cause of febr.
causes plethora of the abdom. organs
leading to the thorax - leading to
the head. In a person whose
brain is large - intellect more
inclination - & action of the
brain engaged in mental
exercise will have plethora of
the head. A person who at-
tended more to his stomach

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than his mind will have
plethi of the stomach. 38.
When an organ is not in
a healthy condition the
dr's voice exert itself. 28.
The coloring & temperature
change it is influenced. This
is often by exposure to various
degrees of weather which for
the plethi a heat in full
organs. I am now not
speaking of infl. - unless here
me. I mean a condition
of the vessels of the tissue &
a loss or deprivation of
blood in the other vessels. It
is sometimes in one cavity &
again in another. & sometimes
in the place in all.

This plethora becomes a
cause of new & more an-
nounced symptoms. These
will be first seen as signs

enjoyed - 1st. It is better
 placed in the Jordan cir:
 we will have biliary de-
 rangement. 2^d. in the
 throat there will be dys-
 pnoea - laboured act. of
 the heart. 3^d when it
 falls on the brain it pro-
 duces to cerebral dysposi-
 tions. Capricious - and
 inaptness to mental ex-
 ercises - &c.

I am anxious you should
 understand me. All what
 I have said to Lake, please
 see, so without explanation.

2^d & 3^d We say when exume-
 rating the symptoms of the
 the new type of disease.
 acc. this out the body. We
 have reduced, altered, or
 suspended secondary action -
 of these will be found in

550.

Some means or others.

5th We found in the 7th stage as a decided fact, condensation in the blood of the matter which is eliminated by the excretory & secretory organs. This is demonstrated by means of discharge from bowels - of course there must be retention in the blood - 2nd. We have retention in the blood of the matter of the system. Evacuation occurs in every stage of fever.

From the very beginning the blood is changed in its character. Thus, 1st. The cr. are clear & obvious. These are succeeded by the cr. in the second stage of fever. Much doubt &

Difficultly has always attended in investigating the cause of the hexagram.

1st It seems to be a case of animal economy that external agents should exert an influence peculiar to itself. I may refer you to the influence of small pox - measles - Hooping cough. As to the irritation of the nose. In all these are the certain steps succeeding each other. The introd: of the virus into the nose. There is an irritation made there. It goes on for some weeks exhibiting different stages. There is a train of action produced by an external agent. You now call to a person. I there follow a train of action - until salvation is induced.

552.

In the effect of all the
journal agents we observe
then train of action means
may - Now found to be
caused - & this is some sort
of process - it exists in
the mind or some part of
the body. & gives rise to an
train of sensations - the
the another will be described
in general thro' the language
This is intended to give a
the cause of the mind & the
the we know more about.

Then the different stages of
the are but the mind is
advances of the train of
actions - we cannot tell
how it is excited - the
and tell how the mind is
excited a mind is a mind
the mind is a mind

2^d It seems not a
 full action of organ -
 the suspension for some
 time - & an accumu-
 lated irritability. 3^d It
 is blood accum. in the
 organ is returned more
 rapidly to the heart. This
 acts as a stimulant - &
 may bring on the stage of
 excitement. 4th It is a
 stimulus & may also tend
 to excite the heart - stim-
 ulant it produces the
 hot stage. Thus we
 have three very distinct
 causes to set up the second
 stage.

Now the heart is
 the heart begins to
 act. but cannot
 & irregularly. Changes have

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In the place in the
muscles &c. we cannot
blood to flow. The
muscles pass to an
exhaustion. The heat
is greatly augmented. The
pleth of viscera is in some
degrees relieved of its blood
returning to its entrance
into the heart & the
action of the heart & the
acc. unduly. There is
more pain.

We will see how the
have gone out of the 1st

The principal cause of 2^d
is the same and 10th the
sensibility & sensation, time
from the first sleep, but
no pain. The pulse has
fallen to the 10th of the
the color of the face has changed

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4th The mind now shares
5th The various secret
Glands & become the
function. 6th The brain
increased sensibility & irrita-
bility. Some of the glands are
also more increased an-
ergy. 7th The appetite is
lost -

We have considered a paroxysm
of a safe attack of fever, as
of an intercurrent, liable again
to occur - We will now consider
the effect

1st The vital powers are
so deeply smothered & the result
of the internal combustion
is so great the reaction is but
faint & imperfectly formed.
This leads to infl in some
one or other of the organs. But
it is not, this which is the
primary cause of the

556.

The condition in the viscera
is what is meant by congestion
liver - formerly termed indur-
ed liver. In these
cases the spleen is
enlarged. When the
liver is enlarged the spleen is
enlarged. When the
liver is not enlarged the spleen is
not enlarged. When the
liver is enlarged the spleen is
enlarged. When the
liver is not enlarged the spleen is
not enlarged.

2^d When the spleen is
enlarged the liver is
not enlarged. When the
liver is enlarged the spleen is
enlarged. When the
liver is not enlarged the spleen is
not enlarged. When the
liver is enlarged the spleen is
enlarged. When the
liver is not enlarged the spleen is
not enlarged. When the
liver is enlarged the spleen is
enlarged. When the
liver is not enlarged the spleen is
not enlarged.

of the system. This infl
shows itself at the time of
the 2^d stage or stage of develop-
ment. It mostly takes
place in one of the cavities
of the head - the dorsal. In the
head it will be found
to take place in all. In
the wing it has been found it is
in some cases is developed
in the intercostal spaces.

2nd This defect of infl. at
the 2^d stage - Not only does
it find more danger but
modifies the indications of
care - When it occurs in the
dorsal space it is more
the fins will change to the
ventral. & it is in the ventral
to a certain extent. This change
is always attended with
danger. In by this infl.
may & do arise in all the
cavities but more especially

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in the brain - In London
the stage of excitement comes
on with the infl. of some cere-
bital region.

This cond. may be pro-
duced by a great many circum-
stances - & after the infl. has
subsided the patient will not
& exhaust the energies of the
system.

4th Means of the phleg-
masia are produced in
this way - The air lost in
product of it over flows
of the product of the infl.
system. This con-
dition is not actual - Infl.
may rise in the next stage
before.

5th is the end the cause
of change of energy. This
is fully developed & is
easily treated. We have
the condition - some with
an abs. or - means to

6th & 7th July: and the same
kind between the London
funds arising from local vio-
lences. Under this right & the
funds will abate.

It is not a general
result is not always at-
tainable. The result may
have been well indicated
in the 2d - This is the
fact - as the fact of
external influence is accepted
that a case is a well indicated
one - The trouble is thrown
into a situation similar to that
the end is in fact the
of the fact & views en-
able is to estimate the views
of those known to the views are
who continue to explain is the
cause of the views. On the other
the judgment will have been
meant the fact. That a
a certain degree has caused
a disagreement between the

262.

The dist. not a union on the
least affected to inflame.

263. This view shows us the
connection between inflame
& fever. Pyrexia is dangerous
dangerous by being accompanied
by inflame. - There seems to be
in the distinction between enteric
fever & typhoid fever - &
how far are fever and
identical.

There is nothing more certain
saying that there seems to be
a, as similar. Then a student
is told that is produced
by the infl. of one organ. He
easily understands it & takes over
easily the many symptoms -
One individual lives on one
organ & another upon another
On lungs in the brain - a fever
in the stomach - a fever in
the colon near the coccyx &c &c
Did the infl. invariably give
itself in one or another &c &c
Should be had to understand this

may be said to all cover
 that observation gives it in some
 cases of fevers are so shibbly as
 to attend our researches - The
 cannot exert their action on
 the brain, the intercostal func-
 tions be disturbed as they are
 of this the remote cause cannot
 exert its influence on the organs
 when does it? It is this the
 medium of the general vasculous
 & nervous system that these
 affections are set up through
 the system. When this has come
 on it first rises in the stage
 of excitement to inflammation
 of one or more organs according
 to the condition of the system
 and the time we have required
 to reach the non-acute stage,
 acute & chronic. In the acute
 evidence one will be affec-
 tion in the same organ. One
 will be affected with infl, &c

362.

Stomach, brain &c. We say that
the infl: is first confined to
the stomach & from thence
only comes by sympathy to
the other organs. This I take
to be an assumption. We
have cases of fever intermis-
sion fatal without
infl: of the stomach being
visible on post mortem exam-
ination. This is the case in
one case of fever may be
more rationally doubt it
in all —

We have considered the
symptom & the pathological
ev: in a general way. We
now come to the etiology —

Constant observation
teaches us that numerous
external causes produce fever —

1st The cause of fever is
that which has the power of

cause, that the pers: of system
 & irregular distribution of blood

2^d The parts of the body to which
 a cause is applied must be
 susceptible to its contact or
 there will be no effect pro-
 duced by it -

3^d All parts of the body
 are not equally susceptible
 to all causes. Some things are
 poisonous, & will be laid on the
 surface, & some are not. Some agents
 in nature produce an effect
 on the surface & another
 on the interior. All agents in
 nature seem to have specific
 effects on the system.

4th As the body is a unit
 & the different parts sensibly
 united the modification of
 the whole it is obvious that
 a morbid weakness may
 thus be propagated thro
 the system.

566

5-6 For Modifications
of the system may be being
excited by a particular cause
may excite fever in the system

6-8 Different causes
acting on diff: parts may
unite in effects in overthrew-
ing the vital powers of the
system giving rise to in-
fection or aneur.

7-9 Cause does not neces-
sarily manifest itself in
the part to which they are
applied.

8-10 Some parts of the
body are more exposed
to the contact of air than
others - These are the skin,
the mucous, membr. of nose,
respiratory passages.

The skin is one organ - not

365
convulsed but - should not
has identity of vital function,
is connected by brain & sensory
nerves. An impression
made on the part of the
skin is felt all out. It is
a sensitive organ - it seems
perceptive. It is an or-
gan of touch &c. It is sus-
ceptible of being excited by
electricity. Many of the
poisons float in the air around
us & affect us thro' the skin.
Many noxious agents not
recognizable by our senses may
float around us, & be
poisonous. The cuticle is a protection
against mechanical
injuries. Salmonella & pass
thro' it & affect the true
skin.

The farther from the
surface, the more sensitive to fluids
& solid substances. Many

566.

gases may be taken into
the stomach with impunity.
Carbonic acid gas is a med.
in many dis. to the stomach.
Chlorine, hydrochloric acid,
as in medicinal, agencies & etc may
be taken into the stomach. The
effect serious to the respiratory
organs.

The blood as mucous
membr. is susceptible to
gaseous fluids. These may
come into contact with it.
They produce great effect
on it. The only gas that
can come in contact is the
mixture of oxygen & nitrogen
with atmospheric air.
Many of the gases will pass
be taken into the stomach
with impunity & therefore be

absorbed into the blood - This
then is not merely by the
inclusion of oxygen - The
carbonic oxide - carbonic acid
- sulphur - dulcoration
of nitrogen - the protoxide
of nitrogen - Sulphuretted
hydrogen - Arsenious hy-
drogen Fluoric acid, Phos-
phoric acid & its compounds -
Most of these by being mixed
with water may be taken
into the blood with impunity
- taken into the lungs
the either exert an injurious
impression on the nerves or
are absorbed into the blood in
both ways. We are to
be aware since the presence
thereof as it is on the gas-
trous bodies, except the mucus,
the oxygen of blood

366

We have no instance of a
cause of fever existing as was
found on the cause of Lathyrus
syringae. but it is different
and sense of smell. Perhaps
manure, rotting & may
this be excited. This
sense has a striking
physiological relation -
1st with the brain & 2d
with the stomach. It often
dies in the course of
an acute febrile or viral
infection.

The absorp. of sub: this
it keeps at bay in the
cause of fever. There are several
organs this at it is proposed
Noxious agents may be absorbed
They may penetrate in a
direction - as we see of electro-
city, Galvanism, magnetism.
&c. - They are capable of moving

569

great effects of the electricity
the large in quantity it excites, and
the state of the air is different
this fluid is not absorbed into
the blood. What other agents
there may be in the atmosphere
it is capable of penetrating
the system in every direction.
We know there are some & ana-
logically we might suppose
there might be others.

Bodies are absorbed into
the system thro' the skin. If
the skin be much abrasion
it is no longer a protection
to certain agents & they are
absorbed.

Substances of an active
kind may be absorbed thro'
the mucous membrane of ali-
mentary canal. Experiments both in
this country & Europe fully
confirm this as a fact

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The number of substances which can be absorbed by the canal is 10 or 12. They are either carried off by the kidneys & the skin & thus are frequently prevented from exerting a deleterious effect. Some of the elements of the absorption & the entrance of the granules mingling with the blood make them difficult to detect. All the substances even themselves on a sensitive surface & will thus produce an effect which will be transmitted to the brain & by them being absorbed they exert other effects.

With respect to the absorption of gases by the alimentary canal we know but little. The absorption

if gases by being absorbed
by elementary canals is rather
an assumption than a well
established fact. The quan-
tity of gas ~~is~~ admitted into the
alveolar canal cannot be very
great. Gases cannot be swallowed
except by being in water. The
contagion of small pox can
not be swallowed & hence
the dis: in this way is not
propagated.

The pulmonary mucous mem:
is designed to receive gaseous
sub: & no others. And it would
appear that gaseous sub: are
absorbed thro' it. It was long
supposed that N. oxygen
was absorbed & also the vapour
Experiments seem to con-
firm this fact. Of an
individual who breathes
the vapour of sulphuric acid

1872.

The action of serpentine when
taken to be heated in the urine.
Hence it must be absorbed
by the mucous membrane. Liquefied
too can be absorbed thus the
lungs. Mur. of Liron has been
absorbed by the lungs & after
many ailments in the urine
& blood. as well as the pro-
perties of potash. Dr. Mestier
has shown to us the same
effects with injections into the
blood produced the same effect
for it is as when the same
gas is inhaled. He injected
the oxygen into the veins &
it gave a florid color. He
found that azote gave a
pale color to the blood
when inhaled, he injected
into the blood & the same
effect was produced.
The nitrous oxide & the same

370

When inspired it imparted to the blood a scarlet colour, when injected it produced the same effect. He found that when Hydrogen is inhaled it produced a bluish tint in the blood. The same effect was produced when the gas was injected into the blood. These experiments go very clearly to show that fuscon & liquid sulphur are absorbed from the lungs.

Every have been said to be the offspring of clumps of the atmosphere & by the claps of the theologists. When a second clasp contains the same is produced by the inhalation of malaria. You will easily see how dampness & clump of steam would be produced from

5. 4.

My

From this view of the subject
you could not prove that
all fevers arise from inflammation
of the stomach. These cannot
affect equally all the organs

If you admit the doctrine
of Malaria, you shall have
to admit that this poison
is swallowed & admitted
in contact with the stomach
This can be shown not to
be the case. The stomach is
not the only organ found
inflamed. The liver & spleen
the organs are occasionally
found so. This Malaria

I think must be admitted
to be the cause of the
blood & then they must
exercise their morbid effect
within every evidence
to think that it is

2555
subject of the blood vessels
are extremely sensitive. The
injection of salts or the
chlorides, & oils, and bodies
disturbance. In the mouth
the injection of the smallest
quantity of Tart. ant. will
produce the most danger-
ous effects. Thus evidently
to have been sensible to
the action of the blood vessels
are. The case is, when the
heart is abundantly sup-
plied with nerves. Of its
extent it is influenced by the
stomach & morbid influ-
ence communicated to it by
them on all the organs. The
function of all the organs
in the same way as the
when the malarial mias-
ma is absorbed into the blood

54.
In malignant fever the
Kiddies is almost at once
thrown down by the over-throw
of all the funds of his or-
gans. None of them being
normal. This would seem
to strengthen the conclusion
that the poison is absorbed
into the blood & this is
produces the swelling of
all the organs. The brain,
the spleen, the liver, the
stomach &c. It yet re-
mains to be proved that
the poison and swelled
& on the stomach would
be the morbid effect.
This is what I wish to
impress on your mind
I have not yet on the
Order of the intestinal tract.

Particulars of Fever.

Intermittent Fever. 1. Periods
and 3 varieties.

1st Simple intermittent presents
to my mind something specific
& dependent on a uniform cause.

Symptoms are familiar to
most of us. It presents dis-
tinctly the stages I have before
mentioned. 1st the stage of depression - 2^d that of excitement.
3^d the stage of convalescence. In
this the closing or secret stage
precedes the remission - and
the remission from the intermission
is very brief. & when the fever
becomes chronic the patient
feels well. The attacks are
divided into tertian, quotidian,
quartan. & we have also double
tertians every third day exactly
resembling each other. Sometimes
the type of fever will change
from a tertian to a quotidian

508

This aff. is apt to recur thro
the patient. For a time he
will be well & on the 10. best
exposed the paroxysms will
return & remain as long as
the patient lives, in the same
place -

We have serena intermitting
fever generally occurs in persons
who had ague in the preceding
autumn.

S. intermitting when left
to itself may run on for a
great length of time with
little injury to health. but sinag-
e in duration & will take place
in the viscera. In effect
the liver & will become en-
larged. Dropsical effusions
will sometimes take place
& oedema of the limbs.

Intermittent fever generally
prevails epidemically - occa-
sionally it prevails sporadically

humid and visible source of
humidity to malacca. There
are some facts relative to
this subject which might sat-
isfy the mind.

Intermittents prevail
more generally in the country
than the city. Generally will
prevail in the surrounding
country even up to the very
suburbs while the heart of the
city is entirely free from the
dis. In valleys & low situations
the dis. prevails but seldom
in high situations.

The dis. will often not
occur in the year when the
clouds are equal to in other
years it will recur.

It is chiefly an autumn-
nal dis. Some of the recent
after the frost has set in

580.

After a long year or 2
years the epidemic will arise
& then disappear. Sometimes
it will appear again.

Sometimes it departs
from its usual character
& becomes exceedingly violent
mortality & contagious. No
not prevented by Quarantine
measures.

Causes The state of the
climate. great heat with
sudden changes & great damp-
ness. This is said not to be
sufficient. That a malarial
from decomposable matter
is necessary. & that heat &
moisture is necessary to this
decomposition. It is also
found to be true. This question
The two causes are combined

in every case. We cannot have malaria without these two causes. This dispute will be interminable. I will not take up on me the discussion of this question. Tho' it appears to me that there is something not quite out from the common-sense of the substance.

As to the surface on which these causes act we have already spoken. It appears clear to my mind that the malaria is absorbed by the lungs. It too may act on the skin. It has been contended that the miasm is swallowed & acts itself on the mucous surface of the stomach.

Treatment. In the early stage our medicine will frequently put a stop to it

542

All experienced bites in the
this is a safe & sure practice.
You may give em. to cat.
When during the days of exite
mint. There is no need of
skin has. had been used
or you may be or use of
leech. apply them to the
head or epistaxis in acci-
circumstances. As it may
prevent convulsions. After
it. you may admin. draw
cann. or can. or powder
of nitre & tart. ant. They
will cool the system & lower
the action of the heat &
brain.

During the interruption
if lat. does feel pretty well.
Keep him at rest in acci-
pects. Excluded from
all things wh. may excite
the mind. Keep it from

3. 18. 42

stimulating food, drink &c
This during a first inter-
mission. When a paroxysm
is returning, an emetic may
diminish the intensity
When paroxysm is not of a
pure habit and before it
after use of emetic you may
administer opium with
laudanum. This however is
to be avoided when the
is infirmity. In the
second paroxysm. No. may
again be induced food but
generally exp. or leads to
the same issue. In the
2d day of excitement you
may apply counter stimulants
towards the decline of the
paroxysm. No. may too
his diaphragm & sudor-
iferous. These cannot open.

37.

be given in the first paroxysm.
During the 3rd & 4th paroxysms
the treatment will be
less & less antispasmodic -
You may now more boldly
administer sedatives &c.

After the first or second
paroxysm of the tremor
Administer you may administer
the quinine combi. with
opium. Give them as soon
as the stage of excitement
subsides, during the stage
of sweating. In old cases,
you may give the quinine
at any time, this the 2^d,
have. With respect to the
relative value of quinine
& bark I am not prepared
to decide - They both answer
the purpose. Quinine has
some resemblance to the
narcotic salts. As a

585
general rule it is best to
admin: 1gr every hour. But
very often 4, 5, 8 10 & even 15grs
may be administered. In
large doses it does no injury.
It expands the action of the
heart & often acts diaphoretic.
You will often find it useful
to combine it with opium.

Arum is used for similar
purposes - it is not adapted
to infam, simple, or malig-
nant cases. In simple cases
when they have continued for
some time. Usually admin: as
Douglas solution. I prefer
the white arsenic comb: with
Op - 1gr bicarbonate with
4 gr of opium - divided into
16 pills - give one 3 or 4 times
a day.

Many other bitter & tonic
& metallic medicines have
been recommended

586

Inflammatory Intermittent

Intermittents in the char-
acter depends on many
causes - when prevailing in
a simple form & attacks a
suspicious person the
symptoms will be inflam.
The organs will be engorged.
The intermission becomes
very imperfect & in some
measure resembles remittent
fever. This inflam. attack
various organs. it attacks
the brain. lungs &c. but
more generally the portal
circulation. The stomach
does not receive the heaviest
shock - the spleen is more
affected. next the liver - then
the stomach & lastly the
bowels.

The signs of this species
addl. inflam. will be

5-22-20

More of fever. & of the patient -
and organ affected. If in the
brain you will have signs
of inflammation then & so of all
the other organs.

Treatment - H. & local
bleeding - by antispasmodics -
for a few nights - by abstrac-
tions of every kind & by coun-
ter irritants. By these
means you will bring
the case to a simple one -
Then treat it by bark, & quina
opium &c as I have said be-
fore.

Malignant Intermittents
I have already referred to
malignant & long lasting fe-
vers - These cases are very
complex. This term is ap-
plied to that form of fever
which affects the organs

588.

It is to make the term seem
proper. When used in con-
nection with intermittent, you
wish to know what is
meant by it. There are
intermitt. w. from sudden
fatal. To these the term
is applied. These cases are
always sudden & insidious
& often dangerous - oft
associated local aff.
as of the head, chest, liver
do with a tendency to
intermitt & return. too
have Hupov. Con. d. &
sometimes apoplexy. Munk
neph. - Lassitude. Asymmet
dyscr. pleuritic pain -
gastric irritability - vom
iting - pain in bowels. Dyscr
asy. as a general disturber
of heat. Some part

cool things naturally hot.
This coldness of the contents
in the chase takes place, we
also have excessive mobility
of heart & all the muscles.
It is almost impossible
to describe to you the
symptoms of this malady.
We might as well attempt
to describe a general
tornado or tornado. A des-
cription which is applicable
to one case will not be to
another.

I have said it is
a cold & a disorder. Now
I mean that may be
effected by a bad action or
symptoms of a pleurisy
or a derangement of some
one of abdominal viscera.
This is what I mean. When

380

I say R. E. is insidious.
When therefore in an unusual
case, of a peculiar kind
present themselves to you
It is your consideration
to see whether or not they
are consistent with the
prevailing sentiments
You will attend to the
prevailing constitution
of R. E. It may happen
that there is then prevailing
the R. E. and the cases
which exist are such.
You will generally find
a tendency to the more
stage before spoke. - but
instead of occurring reg-
ularly they will be blam-
ed and rejected. They seem
a malformation and one
the ~~best~~ of residents will

come on before the stage of dis-
 crepitation has worn off. I
 know of this dis: wh. produces
 on it a destruction of the
 harmony of the animal
 economy. There has been
 said to be an effort of
 the vis medicatrix naturae
 to rid the system of something
 but the very efforts have
 been to produce a contrary
 effect.

The venous system
 seems deeply to have imbu-
 ted the vital powers. There
 is a state of acrimony &
 morbid action at the said
 place.

This anorexia sympto-
 tom of congestion is found
 one of the organs & then
 actually.

Congestions north sea

592.

Plan in the abdomen rises
It is nearly venous.

Dissection seems to
sustain these views. The
viscera are found engorged
with black blood
& effusions. The spleen
& liver show the app.
of a coagulum of blood
wrapped up in a thin &
transparent membrane.

Treatment. In the
early stage when the
dis. is small & determined
to the hair br. the
local bleeding - I can
seldom be repeated. The
powers are too much re-
duced.

Emetics have been tried
with a view to the
removal of the
poison.

If it debility be great - lo-
 ambulator in admi: Thact: Ant
 & to combi with opium.
 Specac: with mostly be
 profitable. Sin emulsi-
 as to act prom. pto. It
 good effect. It relieves
 the stomach &c. Sometimes
 the debility is so great that
 we cant evacuate. It
 don. are & bound by emulsi
 can: - When it depresses
 is very great you need
 have to resort to it gradually.

All the symptoms indicate
 use of cam: In first stage
 action. Scleroma cam: is fine
 No other remedy can be
 relied on in this malady
 Nor bark or quina - in
 large doses - It does not
 improve. You may find the

594.

This the whole period of the
Dys. The nervous system
is greatly depressed.

Quina is large doses are
here loudly called for.
The large doses of bark
will often be used on the
Stomach. Opium is a
prompt assistant to
these remedies. Comb.

The Quinine with the Sulfate
of Morphia. Or the Opium

This I know to be the
fact. They are not to be
given in too large doses.

They tranquilize the irrita-
tions which exist throughout
the body. The Opium will
assist the bark to be
retained by the Stomach.

Opium is contraindicated
when there is much Acute
Inflammation to the brain.

stimulants - as pepper, wine,
 brands - & may be fire at
 the door. Also counter-
 irritants, as em-pissem.
 Clitry &c. A general ban-
 quarm made Stimulants
 Mustard - Salt - brand
 &c. Immense pain just
 before the stop of depression
 runs on. The flame rolls
 in brass - serpentine
 in undoubtful crisis.

Remittent fever -

all the signs of fever appearing
 in the face - all the morbid
 phenomena - about something
 when great sets in. Attributable
 to the same cause as =
 the moment. They are but mod-
 ifications of the same & fever.
 I shall not again refer to
 the cause. I am entitled to
 believe in Malacoo. It is

250

unusually to run over the
production of mammalian
heat & muscles on the two
principal organs of power, namely
the heart & lungs. In a description of
various kinds of mammalian heat
in a country, you will not
generally find the same
amount. People will often say
they have had an attack of
bilious fever in the winter
- some cases are entirely
ephemeral, while some have
been attended by great
suffering, & in some, the acute
fever may not be attended by
bilious fever, or a specific
fever. I shall not
enumerate the symptoms
of the disease. The symptoms will
appear different in differ-
ent parts - In the head
they will be in the
digestive & in the liver

I have seen it mixed with
a tendency to pass into a
I have seen it mixed with
inflammation with heat
red, pain - with enlarged
treatment will be successful
favorably.

I have seen it occur in
it is called a suppurating
has a tendency to a round
lyphoid type.

The tendency is sometimes
more or less of the
depression - I have seen it
the lungs but a slight
lungs - Nurses all that kind
all the disease of the lungs
have been of a
of the lungs -

We cannot tell how
these various aspects are
produced. They must be
the result of causes
acting on the system.

285

Sometimes the patient has
epidemic constitution and
will say that it has certainly
been unpleasant in some
prevalent disease they
are the products of the same
two causes.

This malady sometimes
assumes a convulsive char-
acter. Strongly associated
in dyspepsia & with mal-
assimilation & indigestion.
Changing as they come from
the same cause.

The symptoms of the
disease are now
considerable & the
contemplation of any
of the stages we directed
at least one third of the
functions. Sometimes
will be developed in
the brain producing
the nervous sometimes it

it will be in typhoid cases
 a more violent in the
 brain. Sometimes the dis. will
 be more clearly developed
 in the lungs. There may
 be subtle lesions, the most
 important this influence &
 more obvious become the
 lesions of the brain and
 the respiratory. Great deal
 coming to the mind as to
 the local lesions in
 the autumn you will find
 these organs complicated
 in one or more in the
 disease. The dis. may
 be very much extending on one
 side from another, else
 we will find the organs af-
 fected. This morbid state
 remains, more or less. The
 disease is found in the viscera
 diseased. I should have
 to have supposed lesion in
 the brain & spinal cord

600.

You will find it. In the
lungs you will find inflammation
adhesions - effusion of lymph
film you will find the
pleura & its membranes involved -
Pneumonia is frequent
in the lungs.

Spleen - The stomach & the
stomach is often inflamed
the duodenum - The colon
The bowels have been inflamed
& not the stomach & vice
versa. Sometimes the liver
is inflamed & not the
stomach or bowels. The spleen
is sometimes inflamed.
When the disease terminates
frequently by consolidation, you
will find an organ
in the various viscera -
The intestinal ganglia
are sometimes found
inflamed - This was discovered
by Dr. Bancroft.

These inflammations are found
generally in the cases termed
"acute" & "fatal".

These post mortem ap-
pearances, however, we
will see the symptoms shown
by the disease - corresponding
with this we find it is sym-
ptoms most violent in the
disease.

As the views we have
endeavored to look at
fever - In the first stage
when there is the greatest
nervous depression in an-
dromed the organic le-
sion will be found more
affected - Long ago the
stomach was supposed the
primary affection - it has
been attributed to infla-
mation of the brain & a latter
writer has placed this
primary inflammation in the
coecal portion of the alimentary

672

There are but modifications
of the same Action, but
Their difference at need de-
shaws them all. They nu-
teralize each other - & we
come to the conclusion that
these inflames are the off-
spring of a preexisting
State - and Acting on one
or another - or / and according
to circumstances. If we
lay down as a fact that
a fever is nothing but a
process - & then we shall
have no fever unless there
be a focus - but there
has been a fever without
this inflammation -

Treatment. Placid and
the observance of facts. To
arrest a disease is to terminate
the morbid actions before they
have stopped spontaneously -
The first forming stage of the
process when the blood is accumulated

ated in the internal structures. The system is in this condition of: excitation shows us that we may prevent the stage of excitement from coming on & thus arresting the disease.

1st When the appetite is not destroyed, but it generally will total abstinence must be required. This was recommended 20 years ago by Dr. Miller of Penn. York.

2^d An adm. of an emetic. The propriety of an emetic there can be no doubt. it is absolutely safe. An active & powerful emetic acting powerfully on the heart, the brain, the whole system, will introduce a new action. This out the system. We may easily understand how by the strong it produces the same effect.

37. 1894.

Cold affusions in the
forming stage will cause
such a shock that the
nervous system will receive
its own energy. I determined
to the surface. One or two
of these means may be de-
pendent upon for arresting
the fever in its first stage.

If it is not arrested
in this stage you will have
the excitement. Now I have
said if the other remain
in the internal parts. The
heart will soon be a plethoric
will now pass into an
inflammation. - This may be any
place or in any organ.
You cannot tell before hand
when it will be. You are
to be aware that with this
general system you are to
suspect inflammation in some
one organ. Of even direct

The manifest inflammation in any
of the tissues. Then you are
to consider it fever inflammation!
More dangerous & you
treat: must be accordingly.
There is generally a develop-
ment as I have said an
infl: some when, you are then
you do treat it accordingly.

This leads me first to the
inflammation. I have spoken
of it. In this form of fever-
copious & sometimes violent
an exudate for. How you are
to be governed by the charac-
ter of the epidemic. Sometimes
it will not be called for.
As to the amount of blood
to be taken your own opin-
ion will direct you. Differ-
ent years, ages & viru-
tudes require different quantities -
On the 15. I have found a sufficient

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I have bled 3, 4, & 5 times.
The blood drawn is oftentimes
an infl: crust. Pleuritis is
always present as with the
infl: crust. a serapising
will do it, something. I am
by no means convinced that
this does show us that
flavin does exist. Often you
will draw blood in the first
stage & the blood will be
cupped. You must never be
deterred from it by not find-
ing the blood cupped.

Local bleeding is very
valuable. You find it useful
when no local infl: is
evident. You may take it
from the head or the epis-
tastrium. it will produce
an equal or even a greater
effect than G. H. You take
it immediately from a very
important part. So if
you take it from the head
owing to the connection between the

head & the abdomen. There is
an intercourse between them
of 2 or 16 h taken about the head
will produce a greater effect
than from a vein. But not
to be mistaken of it being.

be an stomach then you
will find special benefit
by cupping after it.

Contra. The doctrine of head
to abdominal form are gastric
this tells us to refrain from
excess. Hence you see they are
proscribed by the followers of the
doctrine in all instances. This
is indeed constant. The pre-
misses clearly show to reach a
conclusion. But let us take
experience for our guide.
Our physicians in the U. S. know
that if you admit an emesis
the fever will often get well.
They are frequently admitted
with the best effect. I have
seen men who have

608.

In many cases they are
of decided advantage. &
in several cases after the
you will find them useful
provided there be no in-
flam: of the stomach & brain.
The two cir: contradic-
tory then. After the stomach
is working unobstructed - food
is given it all the radical
are to be made. Now for
an emetic, the patient will
throw up bile, mucus, undi-
gested matter &c. a state
of improved cond. will fol-
low - respiration will fol-
low. &c. That it is of ne-
flecta may be of advantage.
In all instances after the
operation of an emetic, admin-
a granule. The emetic
produces a great irrita-
tion ~~in the~~ ^{in the} ~~stomach~~ ^{stomach}

609.

This is necessary to the good
effects of an emetic. Get you
must always it now with a
pauertie. I would have this
almost associated - I would
adm.: a narcotico-emetic.

It must precede the adm. of
all other remedies.

Cathartics. Almost every
physician has & most of them
yet do rely on the adm. of cath.
when the first became in vogue
was in 1793 - in the yellow
fever - But relied chiefly
on the adm. of Cal. & Calap.
10 & 12, after H. This was
continued thro' out the fever -
But soon after became so
medical teaching, & the par-
tiality for cath. has extended
as widely as the names of Dr.
Rus. L. Many persons have
died who took cath. but very
many have recovered.

648.
They may be useful yet under
certain circumstances
they may be harmful. If you
adm: a case when there is
great infl: of the stomach
& bowels it will aggravate
the sufferings of the patient.
But after you have em-
ployed general B. you will
find that muc: not bene-
ficially except there be a
considerable degree of inflam:
of the stomach & bowels.
But if there is not an
inflam: of these parts, you
may adm: them with great
advantage. We know these
things are able to recon-
cile the discrepancy of the
propositions - We give each
in few & we all our
patients get well under
them used. It shows that
there is no inflammation

We say it is not always
 present. & when it is, we
 don't we don't adm. them.
 To comprehend the utility
 of cal. in the treatment of
 fever, is not by considering
 the excretion of the urine
 mentions matter there
 accumulated. This is but one
 of the good effects of them. In
 the forming stage after an
 eruption you will find them
 useful. This is not all. But
 irritants to the stomach,
 the bowels. You begin the irrita-
 tion in the stomach, the then
 in the bowels, & extend as to the liver
 & down to the rectum. Hence
 they act as direct depletors
 on the abdom. viscera di-
 rectly. You may adm. calomel
 by drops, & & remove from
 of bilious humors, & from the
 system. This it is chiefly the

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reason. They can, however,
contain their character & will
retain it while genius cont.
to exist.

They exert on the head
& head the most manifest
effects. It debilitates both.
All observation teaches us
this. By acting on the
nerves you take away from
the brain its natural stim-
uli & blood. Can: they
act unobtrusively. The cap-
sules act more manifestly
than even a ps. or a local
bleeding. We must look to
the head. It is debilitated
in its action by the weak-
ened state of the brain &
the spinal marrow. I may
never come on the subor-
dinate effects, on the system
when there is first ex-
citement of the system

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They are contraindicated.
It is only in the commencement of fever is active, but is most useful. In the latter stages you will administer more opium & of the similar kind.

After the adm. of cap:
you will derive advantage from narcotics & diaphoretics. The cap. act on the interior organs. They excite the nervous system to carry off the effluvia & debris. This excitation must be soothing. Narcotic or will calm the laboring feelings. will will respiration.

All the active means are employed are susceptible of abuse, so is the remedy of opium about to mention. You will not administer Diaploce

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ultra. Dr. The early stage with
cold bath it may be useful.
After vs: emetics & purgatives
diaphoretics are to be admin-
y on comb: In narcotics with
antispasmodics, &c.

Nauseas are remedies
on w^{ch} the may rely. These
may include anti: emetics,
& diaphoretic. The effects
must be a slight nau-
sea. If there be great inflam:
of the stomach & they are
contraindicated. They will
diminish the heat, increase
the secretion of the stomach
& bowels & the skin. They are
the stage of excitement & they
may admin: the nauseans
& they will act as di-
rect depletories.

The remedies as
the mstly sal^t: n^gres.
dr: These are all ver

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erigment & sedation. This
may be taken in 3 or 4
doses - They subdue the
irritation - calm the whole man.
They are contradicted in
the evidence of fever. The
doses of Soda & tart. ant.
was used by Dr. R. Jackson
in 12 thousands of bilious
fever. & I myself have treat-
ed thousands of cases by the
remedy alone -

Mucic acid. You are fully
aware that this remedy has been
considered the most valuable
many commence from the
beginning to administer with
a view to its constitutional
effects. You see this may, with
a view to act as a sedative, in-
duce relaxation in the system
to state or cure. We may
however administer this remedy for
several days in large doses
without any constitutional

effect. It sometimes does
 harm by producing an irrita-
 tion thro' out the whole system.
 Sometimes ulceration & may
 arise from it & then it is
 to be regarded as unfavour-
 able - Cal: fine to cure
 an animal for twice
 or three will ulcerate the
 mouth &c. Hence you are
 not to consid: Cal: as
 specific in this dis: nor
 is it entirely harmless.
 Yet nevertheless we are
 by no means to dispense
 with this remedy - And
 every other remedy it must
 be adm: with judgment.
 It will generally produce
 inflamm: action in some
 part. You are not to
 adm: when the fever is
 high. It act: & heat

otions - skin hot &c but ^{or 18}
after I have induced this
inflamm: action - I evac-
uated the bowels. Now
may adm: cal: - When
your object is to pump the
patient you may adm:
cal: - When your object is
to produce excretion adm:
cal: - Cal: has a pecu-
liar power to act on the
liver & the other portal
circulation. When you
have induced the inflam-
action in those parts: the
adm: cal: will this remove
You may after the adm:
with a view to its consti-
punct. Now may combi-
it with many things -
In the iron & arsenic
combi. with niter & harts:
ant. - In more advanced

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stage & ventilation is great
comb. with doors pub:
& adm. it every evening.
The raised system being
properly reduced. It will
compare the system & the
rest. May, now, I believe
will be a good deal
enrichment.

Cold applications. Patients
labouring under fever should
have plenty of fresh & cool
air to the lungs & surface
of the body. Nothing is more
capable to render a patient
worse than to expose him
to a hot air. Fresh air
will always be salutary.
Just after the excessive heat
is carried off & the
heat is generated in the
body now must be exposed

cautions in administering and
to those parts we are habit-
ually exposed. You will
pay attention to the ice
particly has been dis-
covered so. I am ex-posed-
A slight degree of cover-
ing therefore will be
necessary even when the
heat is above freez-

As to water it is
entering water is not so
good as that raised warm
when the Gulf Stream is running
over running high & that
from the tropical water more
valuable than cold water
I have seen it act very
valuable. The local appl-
of water are to be made
to be made. The climate
is. but generally
it will be best applied

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to the heat. Now the ice-
will be to carry off the
superabundant heat.
Cold app: or frictions
app: according to the
feeling of the patient
will be of great benefit.
App: of semilla lino
applied to the epigastrium
will also be very service-
able if there be great
heat. Eviction. almost
always follows the app:
of cold. The blood is driven
from the part. & when
you remove the app: the
blood flows with great
action to it - & the devel-
opement of heat will
be greater than before.
Hence you will con-

from your app: until the
femur head is subdued.

In the Decline of the
Paralysis you must lay
aside these applications
they will interfere with
the sweating stage & pre-
vent it from, or shall.

Cerebrum. we could
now to blister & or-apism.
The effects of these two
are not the same. The
inflamm of a derangement
extends deep & dont re-
cede so but little.
A blister is attended by
large effusion of matter -
the and not a transi-
ent or a long time.
The inflammation is not re-
lieved by a discharge.
The object of a blister on

is to bring to a halt also
the nervous influence of
the body. & draw it off
from other parts and act
lia housing under disease
actions.

In the early stage
of the disease. in the stage
of depression you may
want to bring about in
with a view of exciting
action in the system.

Now we want to apply
this in the stage of
excitement. We need
weaken the excitement
by the inducing effect.
You must bring down
the morbid action of
the at a particular
point you may be
not so likely, this

great benefit.

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Barth. You understand
the report somewhat
of the same kind but
the idea of the same mal-
ady. You are not to
admit the least thing in
first stage of intervention
or even in the second. If
there is a difference between
the second intervention
and the first. But when the inter-
vention is well made
the first is evidently of
intervention. You will
probably admit Barth
liberally. He is willing
to move of your part
rapid. Only you allow
him a more direct
Syphilitic stage. You are
anther an General

terminations of this tri-
 ble have the lyphoid stage
 frequently. After the patient
 is lost in this stage. The
 treatment then become
 mercurial is often very suc-
 cessful.

It is desirable to know
 the causes of these terminations
 but don't by any means
 know the cause. The true
 cause is my opinion, has
 not been determined - we
 cannot tell why in one year
 for will coming an infla-
 tion - in a second internu-
 lent & in a third a hy-
 phoid.

It is of much import-
 ance to enquire how far
 the lyphoid type can be
 prevented. As by some
 is held upon the other
 day it is the cause

In the above step it
will indeed it. I even in
the commencement it will
not prevent it. In the
early stage under proper
circumstances it can not
be omitted.

It is stated I need not
describe. The nervous system
is much disturbed. In
many cases there is no evi-
dent dis: in any of the
but most the head and
head in the form of the dis:
When the dis: is in the head
appears in the eyes with appa-
rently in the eyes, in the
feet. Can not be admini-
strated in the system to support
the system. Admin: must
be given. Calomel, with
sugar to support
the system. Of the
it is in the system in the
the system. Admin: must

is narrative of the library
 To know the nature of the
 lines of action the proper
 means are. At night we
 add direct and indirect
 to the skin & liver. In the
 day we use the bowels. We
 cannot trust to exercise
 at present. We must come.
 Then with stimulants, nar-
 cotics. Good remedies to
 all the organs. In order
 now to correct the whole
 system. Endeavour to cor-
 rect each organ. Stim-
 ulants & evacuants are
 perfectly compatible. They
 promote a healthy action
 in the kidneys, bowels &
 the brain & heart are dis-
 protected from injury.
 The whole object will be

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to around the system - but
must needs vibrant
can have stimulation.
Cable part ant: are now
described - Nor are we
to indicate the system of
salivation. The head
part is both mechanical &
enamel alternates it
at the same time.

A patient labouring
under typhoid fever is in a
state of exhaustion & now
feels that he cannot bear
the stimulation of air - his
energy is considered
to support of life - The
body is not to be exposed -
2^d Sec. of paroxysm of rage
to be not be in the mind
than an ant. 3^d produce
the extreme surfaces
4th Keep the body covered
but let the body get cold

The cold affusion is of
great advantage. It stops
sensibly after the whole
surface is covered of the other
promote perspiration. But
if three buckets of cold
water thrown over the patient
will do more good than
any thing else. After it is
performed the patient is
in bed.

Exercise, and proper
this stage. The method the
attendant & the physician to
other parts of the body. But
it is not the best execution
now. If it is applied with
in solid form it will be of great

benefit & small quantity
an in general use. Small
quantity will generally best. It
is better than distilled liquor

Allow the patient a
light but nutritious diet
heavy coffee. Some beefsteak
Lamb roast, etc. as an

The last.

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When colic is the result
of a fine active stimulus
such as wine and brandy-
frictions - &c.

Yellow Fever

I have seen 2 or 3 times at
the New York Hospital & answered
very well the description given
of this fever. I have nothing
to say of its treatment or
its form. I fear now that
I have said of this. It is
commonly said to be a mal-
ignant kind of bilious fever.
I now speak of a bilious
fever I can from experience
not know better than that
it is not contagious.

2^d. The origin of the disease.

3^d. A bilious tropical climate
in temperate regions, followed
by heat.

4th. Most confined to very
cities - 5th. prevails in the
densest part & nearest the
quarries - 6th. has prevailed

must the tides water. 7th Seem
 to connect itself with much
 commonness for it has fallen
 on diff: water and out any
 other cause. 9th When the sun
 is over the same it has pro-
 duced it self in one place
 not appearing in the other -
 10th The cause is either the
 infl: of æther or fluid which
 contains mag. particles or darts
 over the city or is always pass-
 over it. 11th Just has the power
 of destroying this cause or
 precipitating it. 12th The
 course of 3 years I have
 met with but few cases
 all the year and yellow fever
 13th Understand the nature of
 operation cause. It is its
 pathological cond: it is
 essentially phlogistic. done
 when comes. Cases the
 blood in hot climates, under
 goes a remarkable change
 black. distended, as, deten-
 or saline matters. This is

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first made by a Perotel phiz
sician residing in the West Ind.
Isles. Of treatment I shall
say nothing.

Pneumonia Biliosa

Occurs in winter after the
bilious fever has terminated.
The arterial circulation is deranged
with inflammation of the
lungs. The fever will have
either a distinct remittent
or intermittent character.
It is not typical in its action.
Sometimes the inflammation is
perfect. Patients will have
pain in the chest - it will
decease off &c. This is worthy
to be collected in the en-
cyclopaedia of Dr. G. & W. in the
indisposition for it. You cannot
tell. During the apyrexia
you should have a bark. After
coming to apyrexia, Give
cal: & sat: ant: - It acts
effectually on the inflammation
of the lungs. You will know

Flatul: & flat: ant: and
among you - most in-ferior
and un-cured in this disease

Neuralgia

Oft con: with inter-mittent fe
& result from the same cause
The malady we shall hereafter
to say something of them. At
present I shall confine my
self to one of them. It is com-
mon. Periodical Pain or
sun sticking. It is sometimes
epidemic. Pain com: in the
morning & subsides in the evening
scarcely above the eye - The eye is
watery & bloodshot - No marks of
action or inflam: - Scurvy, ophthalmia
the sclerotic coat of the eye - Seem
to resemble some head ache. The
febrile action not inflam: - just
irritation - I have seen it treated
for phrenitis. Treatment - and
active emulsi-caths may be admi-
nistered in comb: with colic, powder
& Opium. To prevent recurrence
of the quinine & Opium. The end
of it has cured eyes to some extent
admi: quins - bism & bark of the mouth

Tones in fever

Tones whether synacted or by shock
are all in excitation. No
dysmala. Like the differ-
ent hues of a lamp when acted
on by various colours.

Dysphus

Is a continued fever with great
depression of the animal functions
throughout its life.

2^d The disease is more confined
to the nervous system. It is
caused by the action of a peculiar poison
This constitutes an irritation in
the nervous system. The debility
of the patient is great, not from
any congestion of any of the organs.
The poison seems to act like
muriatic acid. The cause what-
ever it may be, acts at differ-
ent times in various ways.

3^d When dysphus is introduced
into the system it continues for
some time. You may cut short
an intermittent or a remittent,
but to cut short a

by this when fully established

It is usually attended
by infl. of some organ, & not
mostly the brain & sometimes
the non-act. The inflam. is the
consequence of the fever. The
forming stage is one of period
debility & then followed by
this inflam. of the G. Organs.

This debility is the result of
the action of the remote cause.
This inflam. cannot be treated
by copious bl. owing to the de-
pressing & debilitating effects of
the remote cause on the ner-
vous system. This is a most
inflammatory case, yet the
deeply remote nervous function
prevents its full development.

5. The change is given two
sources - 1st the great debility
induced by the remote cause &
2^d by the inflam. after ward set
up - The first cause will con-
tinue to act thro out the
malady. frequent given this
cause the intense febr. ~~is~~

requently violent die the
 victims of inflammation of the
 brain in this dis: - Sometimes
 sudden & sometimes slowly
 developed.

6th Exanthema blennorrhagiae itself will
 many affections. with means
 of the phlegmasia, with sac-
 calar, small pox, & measles.
 It comes on as a consequence
 of the imprefs of the same
 caused the nervous system.
 The dis: as in remittent & de-
 genus may terminate in dys-
 pnea. It arises along with the
 fever.

7th Typhus exanthematicus occurs
 sporadically but generally epi-
 demically - Sometimes it conti-
 for 2 or 3 years in the parts of
 the country. It will then dis-
 appear & not re-appear for a
 time in the same place for a
 long period. This as Syden-
 ham observes is owing to
 an epidemic constitution.

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The treatment will be different
in diff. years. Res: & depletion
measures can at one time be
well borne while in another
it will be the destruction of life.
From this case be not
in to generaly.

1st Syphilis in its general
character is always considered.
The nervous system is always
deeply involved. The symp-
toms are generally uniform.
Syphilis has been held to be
a specific dis. Hence many
believe it has a specific
cause. But we see the dis.
where we cannot supply the
any particular cause. Yet
always it operates on the
nervous system weakening or
it.

2nd Operates thru out the
year but mostly in the
winter. Fever may prevail
in the winter a syphilitic

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but when the weather settles
in it goes with a spring to
the character.

10th General pneumonia - cough
and fever. other allies do.

11th It will prevail in our
places & then disappear, with
the same cause still seems to
be in operation.

12th Hence we must be
led to seek for other causes.
Some place it to contagion.
On these crowded & filthy sit-
uations, the effect of the fever
must be combined with
something else.

13th This dis. is said to be
contagious - Some believe this is
only source - They say that none
who visit the sick take the
dis. but this may not be the
same cause existing in dis.
in a sick but on the visitors
yet there are parts of world
that is to suppose it was

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conspicuous, & others that it
was not. We have examples
of even smaller, smaller, &
manifestly appreciating with
out being traceable to any
cause. Spontaneously. This
in common with the hand
also. Yet this too will come
manifestly in the dis. as, nearly
as if he received it by con-
tagion. This point is open
for your investigation.

There are some crops:
erecture cause of the dis. It
is seen in Europe to pre-
vail among the poor who
live poor - crowded - want
fuel &c. There are causes of
a debilitating kind - & there
are also predisposing causes.
This shows some light on
the etiology & pathology of
the dis. But the dis.
is mainly connected with
debility. It seldom appears
among those who enjoy good

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of more real life & support
to the mind. This implies of
course that I have spoken but one
word of this class of persons.
You must first arouse the
impairment of the system
before you remove the direct
cause.

For the symptoms & re-
fers you to the books. They are
easily comprehended. Dr. Armstrong
is the best work you
can read on this subject.
I strongly recommend you to
read it, as also the work
of Dr. Smith the success of
Dr. Armstrong in the con-
dole of spirals on —

treatment. If you are called
to a patient affected with
small pox & you will not tell
word for patient you could not
rest it. Still you may be of
great service to him & assist
in his recovery. Although you

would not arrest the disease
 yet still you might direct
 it to a safe termination -
 you may prevent the fatal
 development of inflam: in
 some one of his organs. Many
 the same remarks are appli-
 cable to the malady we are
 considering. The Dis: will
 in spite of all you can do
 run on for a long period.
 You may alleviate the suf-
 ferings of your patient - save
 him from the violent actions
 of the heart - & husband his
 failing strength. You must
 now lose sight of certain
 things in the pathology of the
 disease. Chyrodlogy is the basis
 of pathology & our physi-
 ogy out of our anatomy - &
 out of our pathology flows
 our Therapeutics.

In the first stage you
 have every symptom of
 unprop: - In the second

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great irritation with excitement.
In the beginning of typhus you
do not find inflammation. When it
is epidemic & very malignant
the stage of onset is of short
duration & violence. But
mostly it is less virulent &
comes on slowly - appetite im-
paired - feels miserably - thinks
about - apprehends he is about
to have a serious attack so
thinks he will soon recover.
This arises from the effect of
the remote cause on the ner-
vous system & from congestion
in the internal organs. Now
the dis. may be cut short by
proper means and used -
Perfect abstinence, an emetic
to the cold affluents - The
patient will abstain himself
because he has no appetite -
Enjoin perfect rest - avoid
all excitement - exclude him
from every thing which can
act on him either as an irritant
or a debilitant. If
he is chilly you may der

benefit from a warm
salt bath. If the skin
is hot or the cold bath
will be attended by the
happiest effect. Avoid ap-
plying the cold bath when
the temperature of the body is
low. In that case, good
may as well be alternated
these two baths. Beginning
with either the one or the
other.

An Emetic will well
produce powerful concen-
tration of the whole system.
will be of great benefit.
Avoid emetics which will pro-
duce protracted nausea.

Bath. I recommend if the
bowels have been costive.
Then use Diaphoretic
means. by salt bath &c.
You may try all these
means without the slightest
energy of the nervous system
of the disease. They will be

moved to a new action. I
 will relieve themselves from
 the labor under which they
 are labouring - When you
 don't believe it by these means
 the stage of excitement comes
 on. This stage is continued
 in many cases of typhus
 you will find no inflammation
 in any one of the organs. This
 stage you are not to com-
 bat by violent measures -
 you are to do certain things
 we are not - a great deal
 subject you, patient to
 a free admittance of air
 &c. that he may not
 be subject to any aerial
 poison & feel the irritating
 effect of cool air. When
 the skin is hot put him
 in a tub & throw two or
 three buckets of cold water
 over him & put him to
 bed. Still continue the
 cold applications, avoid

6440
a reaction rising high. apply
the cold water so as to carry
into the nervous system and
a shock as will arouse it.
Erected in this shape will
be also serviceable. Bath:
to operate 2 or 3 times a
day will be admi. Diet
mucilaginous. Drink barley
water - whey - herb tea &c.
They will excrete the blood
by being absorbed into it.
By these means he will
grow out of the disease
gradually - & you will have
done all art can effect.

Every typhus, & so unfortu-
nately is not of this mild
character - & we are called
on to do a great deal more.
It will as I have told
you, ~~it will~~ be connected
with inflammation - mostly in
the brain & spinal mar-
row - sometimes in the chest

6420

I frequently in the abdomen:
viscera. & often in 2 or 3 or
more of them. Dr. Smith
found the greatest in the brain-
next in the chest. Next in
the abdomen: viscera. & then
about an equal number
in the: in several organs.
This discloses to you the actual
place in all those cases, we
found fatal.

How are you to com-
bat this infl.: To be sure
as you combat infl.: always
but infl.: there is set up
in a peculiar way. The first
inflammation was made in
the nervous system. & is the
consequence of the inflam:
You are not to treat inflam:
but as you would treat it
occurring in a joint from
a slip &c or the like. Your
depleting means must
be limited. You cannot
drain. The blood is nec: to
the nervous action. Yet many

646

case or not present as
will be much depressed
but rather an irritation
of the nerves. In these cases
the is more copiously called
for. In regard to inflam:
of the brain they are very
insidious. Great sensibility
of the eye to light - acute
hearing - wandering - slight
invariable delirium. Of par:
complaints of no pain in
the head otherwise. They
ascertain it. In inflam:
of the chest resort to the
Pethoscope - shows no
respiration - cough &c. - Prob:
pressure on the abdomen - a
tension of the parietal
of the inflam. The
sensitivity of these parts of
inflam: do exist as there
will be dull. But it is
not so, sometimes to as-
certain these points for

You must at first dis-
 cord. When you are treating
 inflammation in the head you
 may cure it in other organs.
 This inflammation you must con-
 trol, as you succeed will you
 cure your patient. The best
 remedy is blood letting. When
 the period of reaction comes on
 the pulse action. & the heat in
 you may believe that inflammation
 will soon be developed. It
 in those cases, to nearly sym-
 ptoms is admirable. You should
 carry you to that state of
 approaching syncope. Place your
 patient in an erect position.
 Stop the blood when the pulse
 sinks - a respiration breaks
 out on the forehead. The
 air after find it me: to be-
 lieve the H. Local blood-
 letting is valuable. You
 must look for the local
 seat of the disease. & apply
 the leeches or cups to that
 part. If in the chest
 cut & leech. Local bleeding
 does much good. If in the

lets

Then apply your cath. In ad-
vanced stages you will of-
find it necessary to use
local bloodletting. Yet you
cannot often expect to do
much good. When you
have not leeches or cups or
you may open a branch
of the temporal artery. This
practice has been condemned.
It is said to produce a
determination to that part
& thus do injury. It has
been proposed to bleed in
the extremities by immersing
them in to warm water. This
may be a good practice
for any thing I know.
When this stage of infla-
mmation has come
on let the patient diet
be diligent. Early making
It is no matter whether the
inflamm. is in the stomach or
not. The infl. of the brain is

⁶⁵⁴
etics are contraindicated. In
infl: of the lungs they are
highly useful & should not be
omitted. Cath: are not so
useful in this form of dis:
as in bilious fever. In an-
termal fever the accumu-
lation takes place in the
portal viscera. Hence the
utility in these of hydropy-
& cholagogue cathartics.
But in typhus in many
cases there will seldom be
much secretion of bile.
The bowels under other cir-
cumstances. The condition
of the bowels & abdomen
& bowels under the name of
Lazar's place in the dis:
called paratyphoid. Show
thunder infl: in the mu-
cosous memb: of the bowels
are contraindicated.
Dr. N. Smith says 'I
he always found more
cases or best whose bowels

622.

men as told - But you are
to over look the adm. of
case - to see the abdom.
viscera are well developed
who have been great eating
faring well in life.
In plethoric strong indi-
viduals who have inflam-
of the head are case: just
as full. You can: that
most be composed of cal-
not so as to affect the
condition: avoid copious
& drastic purging - for
purge so as to act 2 or
4 times in the twenty-
four hours - Give to Reg.
the bowels full during the
night.

In orifices as full. Take
Opit: Mercuri Zin - wati
Zin with mercury & give it
above in it. adm: this
is proper done at bedtime

For you may are the
 does power. When the
 infl. is in the head the
 treatment must be some
 what modified. Raise
 the head - cut off the heat
 apply cold applications -
 admit cold air. Continue
 the cold applicati-
 until the inflam. is lower-
 ed - when the inflam. runs
 high you may resort to,
 according to Dr. Smith of
 London - place the patient
 in a tub & pour over him
 cold water from a water-
 ing pot, until the patient
 begins to shiver. You
 may throw a blanket
 over the shoulders - & leave
 the head bare. Then put
 him to bed - give the nark
 extract - mixture & diluent
 Drin 15 -

You may now adm: the
 fact: ant: according to
 Indico. Give it in mi-
 nute doses until you pro-
 duce a crisis of artificial
 crisis. I have used this
 treatment & seen the dis-
 grade under this ~~Re-~~
 I am partial to the mode
 of treating pulmonary infl:
 by fact: ant: - This is the
 practice of the Italian
 school at the head of
 which is Rasori.

When there is decided
 inflam: in the abdom: viscer:
 you have a similar resource
 that is cal: + opium.
 You will first carry you
 depletionary measures to prope-
 r extent - Cal: will make
 out a crisis will have an
 influence of the most
 benignant kind - This
 then is your practice -

Attack inflam: here by
 general & local blood-
 curing - Inflam: in the lungs
 I wld treat by tart: and
 if inflam: of the head at
 the same time exist, I wld
 bleed the head & then ap-
 ply the cold applications
 as before recom: -

The irritation w^{ch}
 still will often exist adm:
 narcotic - Opium -
 myrrh - wine &c. - You
 may by these means,
 cure the disease - You
 may adm: quinine -

You are not to cease
 from your efforts - when
 you have subdued the
 inflam: - You must
 still the morbid irritatg:
 check the frequency & eccen-
 tricity of the heart - to
 compound the system -

254.

might restore his emaciated
form by nutritious food -
restore the healthy rich-
ness of the blood - encour-
age gentle perspiration -
There are the duties which
you will have to perform
in the stage of convalescence.

① I have told you the
first stage is oft the most
unpleasant form. This is
the congestive variety of
Arteritis - here the ship-
board bark - preparations de-
manded to convert it
into the stage of exudation.
You will oft derive advan-
tage from an emetic at this
stage as the patient is in the warm
bath.

Pneumonia typhoides.

Observed at one time peculiarly
through the U.S. It appeared
to me a typhus affection con-
nected with a phlogiasis of

the lungs. The pneumonia seemed to be engrafted on a typhoid constitution. Typhoid fever had prevailed for several years previous - All cases were not strictly of this typhoid character - they were various. Some physicians took on to the typhoid character & prescribed accordingly, while others looked at it wholly as a phlogmasia - Hence the treatment in some cases of each class was correct. The treatment had to be varied according to circumstances & with dissimilar results. It was in some cases very successful. But as to obtaining its specific effect on the heart &c. was attended in my practice with much success. Purging was necessary.

Eruptive Fevers

They arise in a no: of pains - They arise in the fever period of the eruptive - they be-

656.

ing attended by an eruption.
Different in degree in some
cases - not affecting the whole
body - In some cases, and
efflorescences - others pustules -
& pimples - They occur as
epidemics - nearly all of them
They will oft remain away
for a long time. They are
contagious or at least most
of them. This is especially
so of small pox & measles.
The small pox, variola, mea-
sles, scarlatina &c are re-
garded as contagious. They
are regarded as anti-phlo-
gistic treatment. They are
able to affect the
pulmonary mucous surface
& sometimes of the alimen-
tary canal. The eruption
affects the whole hemo-
rheatic system. They all
have a tendency to phre-
netic inflammation.

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Small Pox. I never have
heard this disease. It has
never prevailed in my sec-
tion of the county. For it
I refer you to the books.

If con-fux I shall
say nothing.

If chicken pox which is
a disease or milder I
shall say nothing, it is
not worth my while to
take up your time.

If modified small
pox I have not made
up my mind. For it I
refer you to the books.

Measles

The sequelae of measles
particularly demand your
attention.

Measles, never occurring
from specific contagion.
Sometimes it has been
known to have occurred with an

636.

being liable to contagion.

It affects persons but once
in life - occasionally more
than once. Generally af-
fects children. The young
or the patient generally the
less dangerous the disease.

The dis. commences as
most febrile dis. - as-
sisted by - chills - during fe-
ver much anorexia - ap-
petite destroyed. Cough
is present from the be-
ginning - irritation about
the nostrils - eyes watery -
tears discharge from the
nose. The fever having
continued for 2 or 3 days
the efflorescence comes out
2 faces appear - first com-
on the forehead. Then de-
scends down the body -
leaving the head when it

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rashes or feet. leaving a
purple line on the face.

With respect to the dia-
norr, the only dis. with which
you can confound it is
scarlatina. Sometimes the
fever will increase after
the eruption appears. Then
there is bronchitis mostly.
As the effluvia on body
the will be diarrhoea. Now-
ing an inflammation of the
bowels. Sometimes the
eruption disappears
prematurely. & the surface
of the body assumes a livid
aspect. You may then
detect an infl. of the
internal, or secondary
system. This is worthy
of your attention. It
is this infl. internal
which causes this relapsing
or eruptions. Avoid other.

along then -

The fever is mostly
inflammatory - yet some-
times it will be purely ty-
phus - When this state only
occurs always recollect that
you have an inflamma-
tion connected with ty-
phus -

Treatment must be
decidedly anti-phlogistic -
as an acute bronchitis -
is mostly caused for - yet
you are not to be over-
precise. All you have
to do is to see that the
dis. does not make a lesion
of any organ. When the
case is mild you will
not do. You may in the
cases of injury -

Emeto-cath. and cathar-
tic - cath. cal. & Yucca anti-

60.
Felicinus R. Catarrhal af-
fection. - free air adm-
avoid too free adm-
of air - about exposing to
a current of air, & so
patient - you air to
avoid the even aff-
Cold applications to eyes
useful. Give diluent &
acid drink. Diet mild -
If it be a second de-
gree of bronchitis, catarrh,
or phrenitis - then you
will depend on R. accord-
ing to circumstances. Op-
sc. When R. ceases
has faded away. The
patient must then be
under your attention.
Don't let your dis-
ease upon himself.
Exposure to cold & wind
either by phrenitis,
bronchitis, or catarrh. but

681.

venous congestion will
take place in the lungs.
Now if it be seen you
are to relieve by proper
means the fluids are
reflected from the skin -
Hence you will depend
on external stimulants -
blister, sinapisms, &
internal stimulants -
You will endeavor to
restore to the surface, the
fluids. This case may
degenerate into a case
of congestive typhus.

Occasionally an abscess
will be developed in
some one of the cavities -
It may give rise to hydro-
cephalus, chronic bron-
chitis, hepatic abscess of the
liver, &c. This forms one
of the common or stages of mar-

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as it may arise in the
early stage of improper
treatment & it may re-
end after the eruption
as entirely unbridled -

In adults the eye, as
extremely liable to be-
come affected. And you
will keep from a putri-
dation light &c.

In scurfy cases, subjects
the disease is more dan-
gerous -

Opthalmia.

I approach this subject with
considerable hesitancy. You
have of Strabismus simplex,
myopia & maligna, & also
in the eye. These all seem much
to resemble one another. It
is a kind of a continued hyper-
tension of the eye, & if you
may call it hyperopia, it
is on place. The fund of the
eye is consid. flattened and
the various colored spots &c.

663.

It is attended by an enlargement
of the tonsils - sometimes the
enlargement will be universal
without any affection of the
throat. It being some cases
enlarged to such a degree the
dysphagia continues for 2 or 3 days
& then is followed by an en-
largement. The mucous mem-
brane is not so much
affected as in some cases. The
catarrhal symptoms are not
so obvious. frequently it
is connected with quinsy.
Sometimes there is only local
enlargement of the tonsils - at other times
is general & great inflammation
about the throat - obstruct-
ing the upper part of the
pharynx & glottis - impeding
the breathing - This is ac-
companied by the same affections
sometimes the inflammation
symptoms are well marked
sometimes all the fever is

not left there will be gone
from the throat. Or
extensive ulcers. This is the
Angina Maligna - a very
fatal malady.

Scabies. In measles
there is great cutaneous affec-
tion. Scabious spots. In
measles a moderate heat
of the skin - in S. the heat
rises higher than in any dis-
ease we are acquainted
with. In com. few the heat of
the skin seldom rises above
104 - in S. as high as
110 or 112. In measles the
eruption appears in patches
on the face & head - it is elevated -
the patches are elevated. The
colour is rather a dark
red. In S. the
efflorescence com. about
the arm pits. usually diffu-
sed. has a red or scaly
hue. In measles the

§ 66.

little disfigurement. In S. there
is a complete disfigurement of
the entire sometimes removing
the nails. The Pelum
Palate, uvula &c. are in S.
covered with minute ul-
cerous spots &c. This never
occurs in measles. This
seems to extend thro' the
alimentary canal. The child
who had great difficulty to
perform an most affected
Pulmonary consumption -
scrophulous hydrocephalus, &c.
as liable to follow measles
&c. - In S. Drussical effu-
sions and apt to follow.

Whether S. is contagious
I don't know. The S. mal-
ignus is said universally
contagious. Now I simply
from I have generally
seen from this a whole
family. Mostly applied

268.

but once in the same belief
Treatment. The good as
I have told you is contin-
ued. Sometimes mild &
again very inflan: at
this typhous & congestive
In the mild cases you
need do but little. - Who
it is inflan: & inflan:
of the throat treat it ac-
cordingly. The congestive
variety is very dangerous.
oft gangra occurs & this
little, having soon dies.
In inflan: form use be-
lieve the throat use anti-
septic & eat. The fact:
but you will find very
advantageous. From ex-
actly you will derive great
advantage. & great deal
may be done by a free
admission of cool air.

2668

In summer a great deal
is to be done by the local
effusion. The heat of the
skin is very troublesome &
you may make repeated
effusions of cold water. it
will greatly mitigate the
disease.

With respect to the
contusion or malignant rube-
rity you must apply
external stimulants. In
the early stage you may de-
part to W. & the cold ef-
fusion. But if you do W.
it must be in the very early
stage. & after you have
warm bath, friction &c. re-
store heat of the skin.

Exactly in this form you
will find of benefit. Ap-
ply stimulating applications
to the throat. gargles. apply
drinking a swab. & should be swallow-
ing & pouring to the face

by these means it will re-
 sent the dis: from extending
 to the Glottis. An affusion
 of red pepper & salt. of
 Myrrh. or any of the aly-
 Kalis. The Nitras aly-
 ti. being undiluted or a
 little diluted of bark
 make good gargles. Ap-
 ply externally blisters. In
 the cases you cannot H-
 le. In conjunction with
 these gargles you will
 throw in brandy. bark.
 Carb: Amm.: &c to retain
 the power of the system.

Erysipelas.

Of this I shall not say
 much. It is characterised
 by a diffused inflam: - some-
 times arising from wounds.
 The fever & the inflam: arise
 at the same time. The fever com-
 mences first. The febrile ac-
 tion in this dis: is less than

6th.

In measles & scarletina.

The given out sub id or
he appears as the efflu-
vescens. The erupt: generally
appears about the face in
a or as a pustule & then
spreads, leaving the part given
affected. It goes off on the
end of the nose. The parts
become affected with a vis-
cous eruption called bullae.
These vesicles have at first
a limpid fluid - becoming
opaque.

The erupt: becomes
dangerous when it affects
the hair, or when it be-
comes purpurous. In the
aged or broken down indi-
viduals & infants - gangrened
generally is found.

Treatment. It is not
oft called for. Turgid
in dispensable. Diluent

cold drunk. In such
 kind const. emetic can not
 be admin. in most of the
 cases they are called for.
 In old persons & after H.
 de. tanks to and called
 for. When it affects the
 hair treat it as you do
 of diarr. Local ap-
plications - warm water
 in mild cases answers.
 Flax seed tea - Mercurial
 ointment as a stimulant
 & emetic. Aqueous -
 3 parts of alcohol & 1 of
 water: a good application
 to some cases. It is well
 to use. In the phar-
 macia variety of & long
 incisions are recommended.
 For this variety I refer you
 to the enlightened chair of
 surgery.

Drooping

Once supposed to be - as common

672.

glow given. we do not now
consider them so far removed.
There analogy between Erysipelas
& spontaneous hemorrhage in the
lining of the same dangerous
diseases - they both seem to de-
pend on organic inflam. They
both appear in single organs or
several connected. The exuda-
tions in both last, issue from
secretory surfaces. Hemorrhages
mostly from mucous surfaces.
We have cellular dropsies -
of these there are some varieties - pt
anasarca - in the lung anasarca
pulmonalis. 2^d is mucous. as
Hydrocephalus. Hydrothorax. Hy-
dropneumothorax - ascites. Hydro-
pericardium - Hydrocele. &c. especially
the same diseases. 3^d when it takes
place in fibrous membrane. as when
it occurs in the joints - & in the serous
cavities of the eye. The effusions are
mostly the serum of the blood. Lymph
undergoes some change in the cavity.
In their etiology they all re-
cure each other. The greater num-
ber of dropsies are the effect of increased
vascular action. what is chiefly is the
cause is easily told. Stagnation of the venous
ch. causes it. Long continued intermittent
fevers are often followed by dropsies -
generally, anasarca - anasarca. The
chronic pleurisy as, carcinoma

is said to contain a certain amount of
 matter which causes
 hypercephalitis. In
 cases of this kind the
 fluid is said to contain a cer-
 tain amount of matter which
 causes it to heat, a fever
 etc. This is said to be a diag-
 nostic matter to ascertain
 whether it is a fever, from either
 or not.

I have seen many
 cases arise from inflam-
 mation. Excessive plethora
 will induce it. It may
 arise from compressed ven-
 tricle. The coronary artery, or some
 of its branches. The exuberant
 fluid which the heart throws out
 into the veins may compress
 the blood. Hence if you
 cause a plethora of the
 heart you will have as
 effect of nature to relieve
 this plethora. This is effected
 by an increased exhalation

674
Explan: cannot be made
in a part without a med.
change in a part. This
Com: is a kind of incur-
able disease.

Water retention will
give rise to an anasarca
of the limbs & trunk - give
the anasarca of the face
when on the ascending car-
diac. This is purely a me-
chanical cause. 2^d We
may have dropsy from
pressure of tumors.

3^d In intermittent
cases when the spleen &
liver or both become en-
larged. This operates in
2 ways - 1st by direct
pressure on the large
veins - & then again by
the blood being retarded
in these organs. Chronic
infl: may be caused by the

These two causes

of dynamic affections
in the thoracic system,
in the right side of the
heart will produce an
excess of the blood being
poured up in the venous
cavae. & it may pro-
duce hydrocephalus or
apoplexy from congestion
of the brain.

More debility of the
heart & arteries will in-
duce dropsies. - There has
been a few most dropsies
now referred to this cause.
This condition has been
compared to colic-quadrant
dysarrthrosis. In effusive
debility of the vessels in the
viscera the fluid is im-
posed to flow thro' the
pores of the vessels.
It is in layers, long & de-

676
likely - & the aid we said
to bring on this state -
Not a few of the cases of
dropsies, which we meet
with lead us to doubt
of the existence of these
causes. I myself dis-
posed to believe this state
was caused by dropsical
accumulations -

The debility of the
lymphatics, & absorption
said to induce dropsies -
The laws of the animal
economy lead us to sup-
pose that dropsies arise
from defective ab-
sorption. The modern
theory of our minds in
the case of dropsies, will
well support this opinion
in -

of the lymphatics, & the
absorption of the fluids

being now not the first time
 we have been off our feet
 since the 1st of January.

We can understand how
 various the cases of the disease
 & how much varied the symptoms
 of it are. - It is the first
 & second disease of the lungs
 upon the same parts but by
 not attacking properly. When
 the system is enlarged there
 is a different kind of disease - the
 disease is not the same as the other
 but it is often the same.
 The first disease upon the
 lungs is of the kind of
 inflammation in the lungs.
 In the first case the disease
 is of the kind of inflammation
 in the lungs. The second
 disease is of the kind of
 inflammation in the lungs.
 The first disease is of the kind
 of inflammation in the lungs.
 The second disease is of the kind
 of inflammation in the lungs.

Of this kind we
 have seen many cases -
 it is of the kind of inflammation

2^d form of stone given
in the text. In 13 form
a colored stone of the same
color as the form the contained
particles of some of the same
form & from the same
material.

Englann. of plants may
be the 1st & 2^d kind of the
same. Hyaline, enlarged
many with the 2 & 3 -

Treatment The form of
the particles of stone are 1st to
7. In the action of the
heat & cupping vessels. This
is the case of the same
form. 2^d to order the
supplanted stones - This
implies the removal of the
stone from the body. The removal
of all the stones from the
circulation of the blood. The

680.

in the form of a faint of the
18th - 19th days lives. &
lives. 3^d - present ab-
sorption. This appears at
the time of the heart & lung
at present, as if of the
I can see the blood. The
blood is of a bright red
in the flower. The presence
of the fluid at the time - It is
appears at this point as
for the first time to various
examination - we have it
in the blood. The blood is in
the same state as in the
blood, often in the same
state as in the general blood
at the time of the absorption
of the blood. This is the
the first time of the blood
at the time of the blood & the
diffusion of the blood.

612.

which can be obtained

Examine the various of
great value. They produce
great effects on the system
the nature, the colour &
Angustine formation - it com-
mends the system of
It may be employed as
almost any kind of
Only to be used in
great heat & to remove
disease of the heart.

That's what on some
does very useful - because
the skin & kidneys make
involvement in the body.

Cann. Abolish infl.
It acts on the liver - re-
moves impurities & increases
the secretory power.
It produces no marks
but the Hydropers on

684.

in length

Diploids, during the
act of heart act the
R.S. - I in a diameter. Or
it opens it in the diameter.
Given in aspect of a pho-
phor. diameter is equal to
act. of heart & for it
I - I side before flooding
it. diameter, after it
acts on the absolute
system & act diameter.

Colchicum moderns
the act of heart. 200.
to be the ph. 600. 1000.

Colchicum potest. 1000.
in the first case 1000 to
produce its effect. for
a piece in the 1000 of
1000 1000.

The 1000 1000
2000 to 1000 1000

of the system. act on the
 the 2nd - you that add it
 to smooth the persons
 above 24 are subject
 of 1845 - This is a
 in nature to 1845 - The
 Calum measure in the
 philosophy of the law -

Calum measure - Cal. law - Fact
 of error & judgment. The first
 of 1845 is a measure of 20
 Cal. law - 1845 - 1845 - 1845
 the measure has been the
 to 1845 - The Cal. law has
 been added before the 1845
 of 1845 - 1845 - 1845
 to measure in 1845 - 1845
 from 1845 to 1845 - 1845
 the very measure added in 1845
 measure in 1845 - 1845
 The 1845 of 1845 - 1845
 1845 - 1845 - 1845

in dogs & decomposition.

It is, however, in the
 progress of the disease, as to be used
 as a test of the state of the system.

It is, however, in the
 progress of the disease, as to be used
 as a test of the state of the system.

It is, however, in the
 progress of the disease, as to be used
 as a test of the state of the system.

General states of the
 nervous system.

In the nervous & vascular
 are both affected. In the dis-
 ease have been lately described
 the nervous system was primarily
 affected. & the vascular. In one
 case, it is not attended to
 lesions of structure. The nervous
 system are affected. In some
 cases the vascular system
 is first affected. All morbid
 happens affect the nervous system.

188.

All causes of dist. ext. Membrane
primarily in the nervous. but
this is not always alike.
The un-freighted is or drops
in some cases as to seem de-
voted to affect the respiratory
system - This circulation is
that of the blood - produces local
effects in a different way - but
quite true - it may be acute
contaminated or intermittent -
Some of these morbid effects
are attended by a distention
of the vessels of the system
as of the eye - or of the ear
or organs of feeling & move-
ment - This causes acting
primarily may produce
that swelling of the muscles
we call, ralgia. This
may be confirmed in
the more muscles - to
ralgia. Very or the whole

When death will be multiplied
The morbid cond. may be
confer to man, & be done
by the system, it can confer
to the efforts of the blood &
the blood will be more
at attention, as well as
various. The morbid is
permanently after death
shown in the various organs
thoroughly affected. That this
diffusion of the morbid
to an accumulation, as
it is, it is difficult to explain
or understand. It is not
followed by extravasation
of blood. From this cond. of
the sanguiferous system, becomes
a primary source of dis-
ease, & is the cause. This is
found with the presence
thrombus of the heart. The
blood by remaining in the part
becomes the source of dis-
ease and is superadded to the

990
phenomena previously existing
show of a nervous character.
The infl. on acc. of the nerv-
ous aff. you will have
new lesions in the functioning
of the organs. In this way
the sympathetic system comes
to add to the catalogue of
calamities. Of the rebels
suffering to bleed to escape you
will find a new symptom.
Of heat & inflammation. The
heat, and I understand, say
it as far as the circulation.
In this manner there has
system every when present
act & react on each other.
The first in, reaction is
made on the nervous system
it indicates the presence
of the inflammation may
first act on the viscera
& react on the nervous -
it may result in the base

function of the life of the Italian

Two opinions have sprung
from these maladies. Some con-
sider their views merely to the
nervous system. & taking
into account the lesions to
the vascular. They have
hence neglected themselves
in their therapeutic to this
system. On the nervous system
all their remedies were directed.
The prescribed tonic, nar-
cotic, antispasmodics &c.
They admit them for the name
of the disease.

You may find individ-
uals on the sympathetic sys-
tem alone. They admit the
aff: of the nervous system, but
say that it is a consequence
of the aff: of the vascular.
This is an error of the opinion
existed. It is putting the
attention on the secondary
aff: & not attending to the

Fig 2.

primary one. You may cure
it as far, under these things
as the nervous system is con-
cerned, yet the nervous aff-
will still remain & the
dis. will return. In the
epilepsy we are endeavoring
generally with long term in
the nervous system. As to
this is the lowest medicine
yet the dis. will remain
& the patient will finally
die. You are to adding
your remedies to both system
you must remove the morbid
state of the nervous function
& thus subside the aberrations
of the muscular function. This
you must do to prevent
disorganization. Having
brought down the excited
muscular system you will
find in many cases, time
will subside the dis. - And
to the remedy as a rule

from the system for the admission
to appropriate remedies for
sustaining the nervous system.

In the pathology of these
maladies if you consider
you will not find dis-
tinctness even in the
diseases we have been men-
tioning by considering the com-
plicated relations, from
the diff: causes produce
diff: effects. There is an exci-
table surface. Some bodies ex-
cite no effect on it. while others
manically do. each producing
its own peculiar effect. Some
will change the action of the
heart or liver as not to in-
jure this healthy performance.
The mind can excitement
widely from a healthy one
with respect to the causes
of fever there is affection
of the nervous system. In
these dis: we are con-
templating we have not

6194
given yet state the nervous
affected.

I need hardly add
that the cause of fever is not
once a matter over the mind
of the vascular system than
the diseases we are now
upon. In these the action of
the heart is scarcely at all
affected. Hence it is easily
for us to escape them alto-
gether. But let us not when
we do observe them overlook
the other phenomena. The
one is but the effect of the
other. The motion improved
made on the nervous matter
when it is irritated, you will
not observe any thing al-
tered in its appearance. It
seems to be so bright as it
always is in health. The
The nervous influence is so
subtle that it escapes our
observation - like magnetism

600:
in iron. The nervous matter
from its appearance - will not
lead you - is suppose it
was the seat of sensation.
In the vascular system its
aberrations are mostly ac-
tuated without difficulty -

As an ear of gives a
morbid impression made on
some part, so in what are
called nervous disease. There
is a disorder of the nervous
junction. The mucous mem-
branes of the stomach, the respiratory pas-
sage and the rectum mostly affec-
ted. Whenever you find nervous
malady either on the surface or
in the solid tissues of the organs
& you excite these nervous sur-
faces you will have all the ner-
vous system irritated. If the
individual take a full diet
he will have in his body great
accumulations of blood. This
will produce on the vascular
system an effect if it does
not affect the nerves - It
will then induce nerves

570

The nervous system appears to be
the especial seat of the faculties
of the mind or soul. Here
are excited all our passions -
Here many causes disorder
thru out the whole system.
During this excitement blood
may be determined to the
head being an apoplexy -
Again this may affect an-
other differently - may produce
mental alienation. But in
all this the evidence that
moral causes may so excite
our feelings as to carry into
our whole organs effects dan-
gerous & destructive to their
functions.

A practical man who
must not be satisfied
with the general etiology of
these diseases. He must con-
sider the parts on which
these causes act. The causes
that will produce these effects

as long as they continued to
act. The remote causes of
this disease is of the utmost
importance to those who
look to us for relief.

There are maladies only to
be found among civilized
men. They are affections of the
most terrible kind. They
bring upon us a dereliction
of the most melancholy kind.
Civilized life may continue
but the moral man has
departed. The intellectual man
is no more.

What extent he could
ever descend on the skin
I am not able to tell, yet
it is evident that they may
act on the skin so as to in-
duce some form of the dis-
ease I have mentioned. The ac-
tion on the mucous membrane
of the lungs such an irritation
may be set up as to bring
on some of the diseases

698.

With respect to stomach
& bowels I can observe more
difficulties. It is well known
that an irritation existing
here may so affect the head
as to produce some of these
dis- Dr. White has published
the best work on this sub-
ject. He wrote his paper
He says diff: joint-sym-
ptoms with each other
thru' the brain. From it, it is
radiated thro' the whole sys-
tem - He says the primary
origin of these diseases, based
generally a partial or an inter-
mittent febrile cause. He says
it down as a truth that the
stomach has a peculiar
sensitivity

Hysteria

Most of you have witnessed a
 paroxysm of this dis. - It is at-
 tended with convulsive action
 of muscular action of animal
 life - This is less than occurs in
 epilepsy - superficial observers
 have misunderstood them.

Diagnosis - In E. the con-
 vulsions are strong & of a de-
 terminate action. The flexor
 muscles act strong & un-
 der the muscle of the jaw - act in
 the same way - hence loss of
 voluntary power of the feet
 the body is extended - patient
 does in great agony.

In Hysteria the individuals
 tosses the limbs about - in
 every direction - the flexors &
 extensors act alternately - If
 you take hold of the limb
 & endeavour to shake, when the
 tract from is relaxed - It
 is different in Hysteria -

Foot.

Epilepsy comes on suddenly. The
paroxysm goes off, patient remains
in a stupor. Then is foaming at
the mouth. Great agitation of
the mouth. In 10. Then will
be a more gradual access of
disorder. The convulsions will continue
longer. There is rigidity. Frowning
wildness of the eyes. The indi-
vidual seems exceedingly
alarmed. Generally great
delirium. That of febrile kind. &
the mind of laughing & cry-
ing alternates. Great diffi-
culty of swallowing. As
kind of uterine action, of
a spasmodic kind in the
pharynx & oesophagus. Resembles
here hydrophobia. During the
convulsions you will not
adm. any thing to the patient.
In hysteria after during the
paroxysm the patient can
take med. The globus
hystericus may be connected

with that state of the pharynx
of which we have spoken. This
seems to me to cause this
symptom - & by it may be
explained by it - This retrograde
action - It has been said that
the lobes of the kidneys are
reflected - & the sympathetic
nerves - but you are aware
that these as well as all the
rest of the nerves are not
capable of exciting but a
sensation - Thus & flashes of
heat always attend this dis-
turbance are most generally
cold - always mixed - Some-
times patient will feel cold
& the heat is above normal
temperature - While at other
times, the opposite of this
occurs - The urinary secretion
is always increased - The
urine has not its proper
color - transparent -
watery - has none of the

402.

truly part of the flood. There
are no symptoms of a vi-
olent paroxysm of hysteria
You will not find them
thus appearing. They will
be various, could be diff.
cases. Thus you have a
series of local aff- and
of wt many hysterics
or many neurals, - In
the head sometimes you
will have giddiness - con-
fusion of intellect - at other
times in the joints anome-
lous clonus, hysteria -
at other great irritation of
the stomach - sometimes -
at other on the bowels with
a profuse diarrhea. Some-
times on the spine with
back ache. Sometimes in
the urinary system by fre-
discharge of urine, amount of

diabetes insipidus. The other
symptoms will soon ad-
dress be comb. with these
off. Indeed there is scarcely
a part of the body wh. will
not be occasionally affected.
Sometimes they will leave this
or an - & attack others. Some-
times leave the brain & seize
on the heart causing pal-
pitations. or heart-disease
- the whole body - a man who
leaves that part & says
the pulmonary or some cause
is the cause. The stomach
the bowels. Thus the urinary
system - & finally explode
itself on the muscles &
then you perhaps will
be very aware of the nature
of the dis.

Spinal Cord under
the side of the stomach &
bowels will arise with

other symptoms - that the
patient is nervous &
has been extremely abso-
lute in his mind. And great
nervous irritation. His res-
ponses to irritation are
very good. Great irritations
after great irritations. In
these affections you must
direct your attention to the
symptoms of hysteria. In
these cases by allowing a nar-
rower, but the symptoms
will be less.

Now when you see
the state come to a
long interval of absence
from jumping - it is to be
or that it appears in one
who has been well but is
an extremely sensitive
nervous system. And
you observe it the character
of these off. The brain is

Does not receive this amount
of quantity of blood. This
is not a vascular affection.
The vascular system however
becomes disturbed in this
disease. There is no irreg-
ularity in the vascular sys-
tem. This will pass into
most of the organs of the
body. It will produce an
excess of blood in
those organs - but it does
not in the brain & it will be
affected - when it comes
in the abdomen there
will be swelling of the
abdomen etc.

Now is there any
difference between this aff. & in-
flammation? There is
a difference but it is
not easily distinguished
in the phlegm this dis-
ease is followed by an

266
In cases of hysteria - with all
the signs of will: but in
the hysterical accumbent: there
is no demand that the
secret of fibrous - in so
any distinct of the mind of
the organs. This state
frequently occurs, with
fever - when it is found in
nervous females. In ur-
sons of a nervous & hys-
terical form - women - you
will not have the influ-
ence out as I do
of a male. In accumbent:
in the habit will come
& destroy the patient - it
is fibrous is caused by some
disease - but not to be
known will occur in the
hysterical individuals. The
change from one to the
other - there are no resis-
tance & accumbent a case

A female who laboured ^{for} ~~the~~
the a day plus time the
the mailing - the day when
I saw her was a case
of cerebral dis: com-
plained of. She was a
woman. The next day
she was an, I suppose
I had heard of, inde-
pendent. The next
day great accumulations
appeared in the abdomen. These
changes were continually
increasing. She was
not attended by a doctor
nor was she the subject
of any medical treatment.
The first impression is
made in her on the mor-
row. This was
affects the same as
in fact it gives rise to
inflammation. A high

718.

The heart's action is always
irregular - I understand it
as to how it is set up -
disorganization ^{new} takes place
In hysteria the contracted
an expansion of locality
in mind the permanent
& disorganization - I will
you to only faithfully this
hysteria, passion as
sydenham - very appropriate
all call it - Unless you
are aware of it, various
character you will see
confound the hysteria
of the brain with cerebral
affections. The advice
you will have a better
guide in the treatment
of these diseases - We are
so often mistaken. By
reflection you may see
in this hysterical disease

lance when inflamed. I do
really wish you to
now to do. You will do
great injury. The dis. is now
altered from the inflamed
organs to the system.

To enumerate to all the
dis. with which an irritated
systemic passion. I had
seen it connected with bron-
chitis with Ophthalmia. When
the organ is nervous and irritable
when it occurs with Ophthalmia
you cannot do with benefit
you cannot apply cold applica-
tion directly & apply warmth
indirectly - & you will find for
Hemicrania & apoplexy &
this aff. will be diminished
you will have stupor
breathing - & too will
imitate palsy. Patients who
have a hemiparesis
of members is on half of

775.

of the body - it will soon
fall off - It will occur
connected with insanity -
it will cont. for some
days & then fall off - It
is attended frequently with
febrile disease. with vom-
iting - amounting to a fe-
brility - These are perfectly hyp-
terical. One case of this
kind I cured the febrile
affection by applying sin-
apisms to the arms & as soon
as they made a tubificant
effect the febrile distur-
bance was relieved. Oc-
casionally they will take
on the appearance of cholera
The bowels will be costive
abdom. : Swelled. You must
be acquainted with the
Labels of the Lacunae with
the diseases with which
they have been affected -

There will be great morbid
 sensibility. Sometimes they
 will be connected with af-
 fection of the rectum. There
 is a powerful constriction
 or spasmodic action of the
 sphincter ani muscle. This
 dis. assimilates diabetes. The
 uterus is particularly morbid
 of this dis. & is so often con-
 nected with it. This is one
 of the reason why it so fre-
 quently appears among fe-
 males. It only appears in
 males of a nervous tempera-
 ment. The patient will
 think she has a prolapsus
 uteri. Yet when you ex-
 amine it you will find it
 so. She will have other
 affs in the neighborhood
 or in uterus she will have
 burning sensation in the
 sacrum. That she has

48.
from serious aff: of that
Lent. If you examine
carefully you will find that
there is no palpable dist: in
the part.

You now understand
that there is in all these
aff: nervous disturbance
that extends to the vascular
system but weakens its
action. Along with this
you have a morbid aff:
of the muscles & animal
life - The heart becomes af-
fected with spasmodic ac-
tion

Cause - The predisposing
cause is the lymphatic & nervous
temperament. In
this temper: evacuation will
be done the best. In men there
is heat & nervous in this
object. Men whose muscular
& vascular system is strong evac-
uate well and are not ready
to be brought to this state

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But men of the Lymphatic
systematic arrangement
nearly fall into this af-
fection from the effects of
exhaustion. In men of
a strong temperament
when labouring under infla-
tion of the liver, when acute dis-
tensions will induce this con-
dition of the nervous sys-
tem. Improper diet will
induce this dis. Great fulness
of the vascular system in
the Lymphatic will pro-
duce to the disease.

Treatment. In the gen-
eral look to the cause of the
dis. & remove it. Among these
causes will be fullness of the
nerves, you will always
you cannot admit stimulants
safely. They will not relieve
it. When it is excited by the
plethora the employment
of it will remove it

14
Evacuations in the bowels
may well be said to be the
you are not to understand
there is no instance - You are
to administer - & cathar-
tics - Emetics and especially
beneficial - When men are
galled by the disorders
you shall administer an eme-
tic. You are not to look
to purgation as a cure in
this dis: it will sometimes
induce it - The salivary &
mucous glands and in some
measures contraindicated -
Admin: the warm stimula-
ting cath: - as also with
albanum. - Looking to the
removal of the cause, &
removing them the paroxysm
will subside - But some-
times the cause will be
difficult to find out
when it depends on men

affection. You are to adm:
 General Stomachic- tonics
 & narcotics. They exert on
 the nervous system at
 large a manifest & re-
 cecnding impressions. Now
 I say there is an original
 aff: of the nervous system
 & an aff: pur:ly; it is the
 they been pl:thora. You are
 to address your remedies to
 this system. You must
 re-qualize the nervous
 affections. adm: Narcotics,
 tonics &c. In fevers there
 is an altered cond: of the
 nervous system, hence
 when we have subdued
 the inflam: symptoms
 & irritation exists we then
 adm: narcotic & ant: are
 indic: I cannot enter
 in detail into an enu-

~16.

Duration of this stage of
dementia - you will find in
opinion of an ac. 12 hours.
apoplexy will not act re-
fresh. Itg. & will come
after before they are allowed
but may useful contrain-
dication & anti-spasmodics. The
remedies are to be admin. in
large doses. You are also
to recollect that the anti-
spasmodic will afford
relief to day will not do
it to-morrow. Hence you
will often find it neces-
sary to change frequently
your remedies. Pepsin was
observed by Dr. Brown to
relieve spasmodic disor-
ders & spasm of hyoidia.
A permanent cure cannot
always be effected. - You

are to endeavor to remove
 the existing cause. Of at-
 tention to the ~~suppression~~ ^{suppression} of the
 venation within the breast.
 This dis: does some times
 occur in females before the
 age of puberty. To improve
 the nervous system. bitter
 is an useful. Among the
 best remedies to produce
 the permanent cure the
 iron fric: the calybiatic the
 best. The sulphate of iron
 cannot oft be given. The
 carb: of iron is the best. It
 improves the nervous sys-
 tem. If it produces consti-
 pation cease: it will co-
 rect. Any medicinal
 time to be continued in
 crystals. In debility, the
 use of a patient has

178
t. Long the sha continues to
i use of this preparation, to
o replace, and then you
e must continue it for 30
years, & then begin again

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will be the cause of paralysis -
 The second is the cause of partial
 palsy. Inflammation of the
 meninges of the nerve may
 induce paralysis. Cold will
 also induce. Application of
 the fumes of lead & arsenic
 will produce palsy. Pressure
 of the spinal marrow
 will bring on paraplegia.

A failure of the brain to send
 out its influence ~~throughout~~
~~the system~~ to maintain it will

is the most general cause
 of paralysis. Paraplegia
 according to Dr Baillie is often
 induced by pressure on the
 base of the brain. We have

also partial paralysis
 seeming to depend on lesion
 in the brain. It would be very

interesting to connect the
 study of partial paralysis with
 injuries of the brain. The
 cerebral injuries and hæmorrhage
 are said as in apoplexy

They are generally found in
the corpus striatum & affecting
the opposite side. ~~Anterior~~
region in which paralysis comes
on is often various. One of
the best works on these affec-
tions is Dr. Abercrombie's - Course
on neuralgia & also Dr. McC.
Colquhoun on intermittent fever
giving rise to paralysis.

Pic douloureux.

It is connected with a class of
madness - fever. & affections of
the brain, as apoplexy &c. It
shows itself without any pre-
monitory affection. It is co-
nervous aff. It is not caused
by any external cause
as from a sprain &c. we do not
call it a neuralgia. It
is referred to pains without
any obvious cause or none
any of the symptoms of inflam-
mation attended by paroxysms
The inflammation not cerebral
& the paroxysms being irregular

It is diagnosed from what I
 have said you will readily
 decide. It is not much pain
 it will guide you in this
 disease. Sometimes the pati-
 ents have the sensation of
 ten thousand needles run-
 ning thro' it. Again for-
 mication. as if the
 part suffered an electrical
 shock. Sometimes a sensa-
 tion of coldness when the
 dis. is situated about the
 mouth. Sometimes there
 will be something of para-
 lysis. Generally affects the
 5th pair of nerves distributed
 above the face. The pain
 will be lancinating. Some-
 times the pain will be in
 the superior third of hand.
 Sometimes the patient will
 have the secretion of water
 poured over the part. The
 5th pair I have before

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spoken of. And conforms
with Dr. Wm. L. H. said -
The pain during the pain
is bloody. I have seen up-
not owing to inflammation
the meninges. As far as
I have seen the plant dis-
tingued. The sheet was too
actually thickened. In the
case of peritoneal head
ache the parts above the
superior orbit are diseased.
But this fulness does
pass off. Hence it is not, no
dependence on inflammation. Hence
you see it arising from
two circumstances. The
fulness of the vessels is not
the cause of the pain tho-
it may augment it. The
pain is not always in the
extending of the nerve. Often
in the meninges. At
Paris, says it is in all
cases caused by an inflamma-

employment. He must have entirely omitted the circumstances in which it occurs. The proper employment of blood was for to believe is still situated in the brain. In these cases bloodletting just in it will be necessary.

Neuralgia often arises from burns. This happens in the eye and also from a burn. The patient continues more sensible to changes of temperature to the contact of bodies.

Sometimes this aff. is followed by apoplexy. As Dr. Conner says it is in the brain. Dr. McClenahan says intermittent fever will induce neuralgia. & that they are nothing more than new forms of the malady.

The anti-phlogistic treatment will be required according to circumstances.

72
Comets or the supposition
that the stomach was irri-
tated, have been admin: with
some benefit. In cases not
connected with any other
manifest aff: The rubigo
ferri has been admin: with
considerable benefit. In
those cases arising from
continued intermissions
arise & peruvian bark
is considered the best rem-
edy. especially the former
combined with opium.
I might next to you den-
tous and remedies for this
disease. Many of them will
do injury. The Sulp: quinin
y applied to a blistered sur-
face it will sometimes
do good.

Division of the nerves
is not often attended &
must be beneficial. If it
is removed from the nerves

it will appear in another
 part. I have not spoke
 of Rheumatism. I think
 it mostly nothing more
 than a particular va-
 riety of neuralgia & will
 many yield to the same
 remedies.

728.

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Palsy & Paralysis 719

Loss of power belongs to this affection. Palsy sometimes takes place without the intervention of apoplexy. All apoplexy terminates in palsy. Palsy is characterized by a loss of muscular power more or less, but not with an equal reduction of sensibility. Sometimes both are lost. There have been some cases attended by loss of sensibility without loss of muscular power. but are indebted to Mr. Bell's examination of the ~~nerve system~~ for the explanation of these facts. Paralysis is confined to the muscular system of animal life.

Hemiplegia is the most common form of palsy. The trunk is always affected. The individual has an inability to articulate.

727
When he attempts to protrude
it will pass to one side of
the mouth. If

Paraplegia is the name
given to the paralysis of the
lower half of the body -

Paralysis presents itself
in a narrower limit. It is
confined to particular parts.
It is said to affect more
the flexors than the extensors -
Hence the limbs have a great
tendency to remain extended.
Yet cases do occur in which
the power of the flexors is
not affected to be affected.

Paralysis a reduced power
of voluntary motion. It also
implies a loss of the sens.
nervous power in the nerves.
It also implies a loss of
cerebral power. Volto & Palsy
makes a distinction between
muscular & sensorial power.
Now whatever may cause
a reduction of either of the

745-

202.

Duties of the physician to his patient.

In the compass of one discourse, it is not possible to enter into detail on this subject. I can only refer to a few of the principal points.

1st The physician should qualify himself for the duties which are before him. In many professions it is a matter of almost indifference, whether the person pursuing it, is well qualified or not. His mistakes most frequently can be rectified, & the injury will recoil on himself. But the physician's error cannot be repaired. He may by his ignorance be the cause of death to his patient & bring dishonour among his friends. Murder always exists among us, our feelings & sympathies.

730
to our little number last night,
been murdered, what now would
be the state of your feelings? would
you be assembled here? would
you not be seeking out the
perpetrator of the horrid crime?
You were an ignorant, unskilled
physician to destroy the life of
his patient, the same disgrace
would ensue - the same disgrace
would glow upon the friends -
How much, therefore, does it be-
come us to know ourselves, &
not ignorantly undertake the
cure of disease - I am sorry to
to say all physicians are not
so conscientious in the perfor-
mance of themselves in the dis-
charge of their duties as they ought.
But all people do not know
who are saved or who destroyed
by the art of medicine. Tho-

277.
physician may be the cause of
death to many an individual
it may bring upon the friends
all the attendant calamity - all
the distressing feelings. ^{Physicians}
Therefore every physician should
be fully conscious of the import-
ance of his duties - he should
not endeavor to shield him-
self beneath the ignorance of
the people.

2^d of consultations. When
a physician is aware of the na-
ture of the disease - does not doubt
of the correctness of the remedy
he is employing, he should per-
sist in his treatment & not
desire a consultation. But
should he doubt whether he un-
derstands the disease - that his
treatment is proper, he should
call in another physician.
He should not call him in
merely to share with him the

- 254

the expected advent of the death
of the patient. His aims should
be far different of a more ex-
alted kind. He should leave
the selection to the friends, provided
they choose one in whom he can
have confidence. Let him
avoid one who would, by low
mean subterfuges, prejudice
him in the estimation of the
patient & his friends.

Should a physician see
no necessity for a consultation
he should not resist it, if the
patient & his friends desire it.
Should he discover, that the
patient or his family, display
a want of confidence in his
judgment & skill he should
desist a consultation. Let him
select one or at most two in-
dividuals, whose character
are well established for medi-
cal skill & wisdom.

3rd of promptness. When a

physician is summoned to visit a patient it generally is one of haste. He goes at the call & sees no occasion for such expeditions. This frequently occurs to him. And seeing this so often, he becomes unwilling to submit to such summing demanding immediate attendance, & becomes dilatory. He first attends to his other business, pursues his studies, or delays the visit until the roads become dry, or the weather milder. But I beg you to beware delays in many instances are dangerous. The physician should never omit discharging promptly his first visit to his patients. He then can judge of the necessity of his attendance. He can become acquainted with the nature of the case. By this promptness, he will not only be discharging a duty, but he will also be pro-

72
Sacrificing his own interest. Nothing
will sooner gain the confidence
of the people than a ready re-
sponse to their calls. Therefore
promptness in the physician is
no less a duty than his own in-
terest.

§ 4th of punctuality. By punct-
uality I mean a fulfilment
of the engagements of the physician
with the sick. He should at all
times adhere to the hour appointed,
no matter whether this hour is
tacitly implied or expressed by
him. When a call is made upon
a physician to go and visit a pa-
tient, he should always enquire
whether it is desired, that he should
go immediately or in the course
of a few hours or the next day.
They are understanding will take
place between him & the mes-
senger. Now let him attend
punctually to this engagement.

72

All engagements of this kind
should be considered sacred. Should
that patient at the time he saw
him, seem to require a visit
that evening or the next morning,
though he had not so intimates
to him or the nurse, he should
nevertheless attend punctually
to it.

5th Department to the sick

Any of you who have been sick will
fully understand me in what I
shall have to say under this head.
Sickness makes us all impatient -
casts a gloom over us - makes us
capricious & whimsical - our feelings
become extremely sensitive - they
are wounded at the merest trifles -
this feeling the physician must by
all means respect. Does he not he
should never be allowed to enter
a sick room - Now this is not
so with this temperament. That
age or this sex, but the principle
is universal as disease itself -

42.
Thus it becomes the physicians
duty to cultivate a suavity of
manners - a kindness of dispo-
sition - He must steadily on all
occasions avoid wounding the
sensibilities of his patient. If he
does, he counteracts the happiest
effects of his medicine. A suavity
of tenderness of manners is there-
fore always necessary. Yet while
he is condescending & mild, let him
be firm. He should not suf-
fer his kindness to degenerate
into weakness - while he is hu-
maned & feeling he must be firm.
He must be "suaviter in modo"
but "fortis in re". While in the
eyes of the patient & his friends
he seems in the gentleness of his
manners, to be carried all
lengths, he must let them see
that as soon as they would
goad him in his duty - he
will show himself as firm
as virtue herself. He will let

78-9.

them see he is not a man of weakness but a man of strength. Thus you see kindness & gravity & manners & duty are intimately associated.

2nd Nothing is more tormenting to the nurse & friends of a patient than perplexities in the directions with respect to the prescriptions of a physician which have been left until the next visit. In this way they may be kept in doubt - which may exercise a very harmful influence on the mind of the patient. Let the physician therefore, consider well all that is requisite, as respect the temperature of the room the admission of air - of the medicine, the diet &c of his patient before leaving him. Let him accustom himself to modes of expression intelligible to every capacity - to the ignorant nurse with whom he will meet ~~with~~

~~Let~~
Let him always consider the
condition of the person receiving
his directions. Let him consider
that every thing is embraced in
them that they ought to contain.
In many cases it will be best
to have the directions in writing.
If they lay on the table & disputes
do arise they can without dif-
ficulty be settled. & if any
thing should happen to be wrong
it will not be the more so, because
it has been written. Should it
be that the patient has been in-
jured by the mistake of the nurse
he can rely on his manuscript.
Should they have been delivered
orally the nurse may consciously
throw all the blame on the
physician. The manuscript
should always be plainly
written - it should bear the
date of the day of the month -
it should be headed with the

patients name —

of the Length & frequency of
visits. As to the length of time
generally employed by physicians
in paying their visits to the sick
it will be found to vary from
ten minutes to an hour. Nothing
is more common than for phy-
sician to sit an hour or even
more with their patients. And
what for? Surely not to comply
with what he came for? — but
merely to talk with the patient,
the nurse or the friends. to make
themselves popular & gain the
confidence of the family. Such
conduct will injure a physician —
it will vitiate him & throw him
off from his duty. He should
not rely on such means for popu-
larity — he should seek his
recommendations for public fa-
vour in his promptness — his
punctuality — in his office & in ^{his}

762.

Medical Knowledge. By long
delaying his visits he will
create much embarrassment to
his patient, especially if it be
a female. Restraint will be
thrown upon the patient. The
female part of the family may
be kept from their accustomed
duties. Again others may be
suffering for his attendance.
The patient may be pleased with
his physician's company, yet if
he reflect & think, & probably
he will, that on the morrow he
himself will be placed in a simi-
lar situation with those who
then are suffering from neglect
the next day if his physician
does not arrive at the appointed
hour he will conclude that he
is gossiping - taking snuff or
talking & lauding, or listening to
the news of the neighbourhood

at his sick neighbor's - ^{163.}
thus will the course of convalescence
turn to the injury of the physician.

When the physician comes to
see his patient, he should as-
certain all that has taken place
with respect to him since his
last visit. See that what he had
prescribed has been given & nothing
more that he has prescribed.

By adopting this method he will
think more on the disease. He
will ascertain more correctly its na-
ture - his whole attention will be
directed to the disease. It will
not be drawn off by trifling con-
versations & other subjects not con-
nected with the physician's duty.
During convalescence when he
sees moral treatment is necessary
he will make his visits longer -
will endeavour to entertain his
patient with some enlivening
& pleasing conversation.

764

As to frequency of visits the physician must be governed by circumstances. The man who visits the rich oftener than is necessary, absolutely degrades himself. When I hear a man say he will visit such a person as often as he requires me, no matter whether I think my attendance necessary or not, so he is willing to pay me I am disgusted. He will mark himself as the surgeons used to be the upper servants in the houses of the great - but he need never expect to arise to eminence in his profession.

We are not to say that the patient is in danger, even when there really is danger. Do not listen to a patient, when he says, Dr. tell me whether I am dangerous or not - tell me if I am - I am not afraid to die. Announced to such pa-

~58~

to tell them of their danger & see how little
the reality of their fortitude. I
never have told a patient you
must do. nor never shall I.
When questioned I often remain
silent. I have said your situa-
tion is a critical one. The judic-
ious physician can foresee dan-
ger when it is but as a speck in
the horizon. Of these be danger
communicate it to the friends &
not to the patient himself.

Admission of Clergymen &c. I
never have recommended the ad-
mission of clergymen & pious per-
sons to the bedside of the sick. Nor
have I on the other hand ever op-
posed it. When the friends do have
not desired the admissions of pious
persons, I have said nothing. Yet
when they have asked the concili-
ation of religious conversation I
have not opposed them. This I
never will do. When the patient

266
When the patient desires the consolation of religion it will tranquillize his feelings - it will assist the efforts of his medicine & it will soothe the pangs of his disease. But avoid throwing it upon him - but never refuse it when desired -

It becomes the physician to practice forbearance towards his patients. As a physiologist he knows the functions both mental & corporeal, of the diseased are deranged & altered. The patient is nervous & capricious & susceptible. By these he must not be offended. He should never show any resentment. If he really thinks an indignity has been offered to him, he should not resent it at the time. He should wait until the patient gets well - Then he should tell to him how his feelings were ^{wounded} -

787
+ now. Then if he does not apolo-
gize for his conduct, you may
take such measures as ^{the} circum-
stances of the case may point out

As respects the pay of the phy-
sician no rule can be laid down.

In commerce each article has its
fixed price. But the charges of the
physician are various in different
places & influenced by many cir-
cumstances. It is invariable and
never charged lower than the physi-
cians in the places in which you
reside. It is impossible for us to be
uniform in our charges. They must
always be regulated by the circum-
stances of the patient. We must
attend all from the richest man
in the place to the man who just
shows himself above the horizon of
poverty & want. How can we
charge them all on the same
principle. If you do you will
drive from the poor all that

humanity & necessity demand
for his support! The affluent
man may share more liberally
If you do not you throw away
upon the rich, the services of those
requiements, which to obtain
you have been at great pains
for which you have spent your
time & money.

The physician who practises
as he ought will be the means
of alleviating more distress & relieving
more of suffering & want than
any other man, no matter how
capacious are his resources or how
willing he may be to exercise them
in the way of doing good. He will
have it frequently in his power
to soothe the contracted brow of
poverty & render more absolute
benefit to his suffering fellow
creature, than he who lavishes
his thousands for beneficent

25. 11

purpose to have his liberalities
brought forth to the world.

The physician should con-
sider our circumstances in reflect-
ing the poor. He should be pre-
sent to them the balm of consolati-
on - upon their calamities &
smooth their rugged path. He
should not let the inclemencies
of the weather, prevent him from
discharging his duties - When
the pelting rain descends - when
the winds are abroad - when the
furious storms are falling - when
the sleet & ice are making dan-
gerous his way let him forget not
to visit the hovels of the poor - the
huts - the lairs - the alleys. The
filthy & hiding places of dis-
tress & poverty. He must attend to
all cases, those of the poor as well
as of the rich. Never neglect
the former in your attentions
upon the latter. The physi-

~ ~ ~

Man must live as his profession demands. Let him abstain from those things which are the price of his services. Thus he will carry about him the good opinions of all - the prayers of the poor and needy as well as the respect of the wealthy & opulent. This will be a comfort to himself & a blessing to humanity.

Sunday morning San Francisco
May 16th 1831-

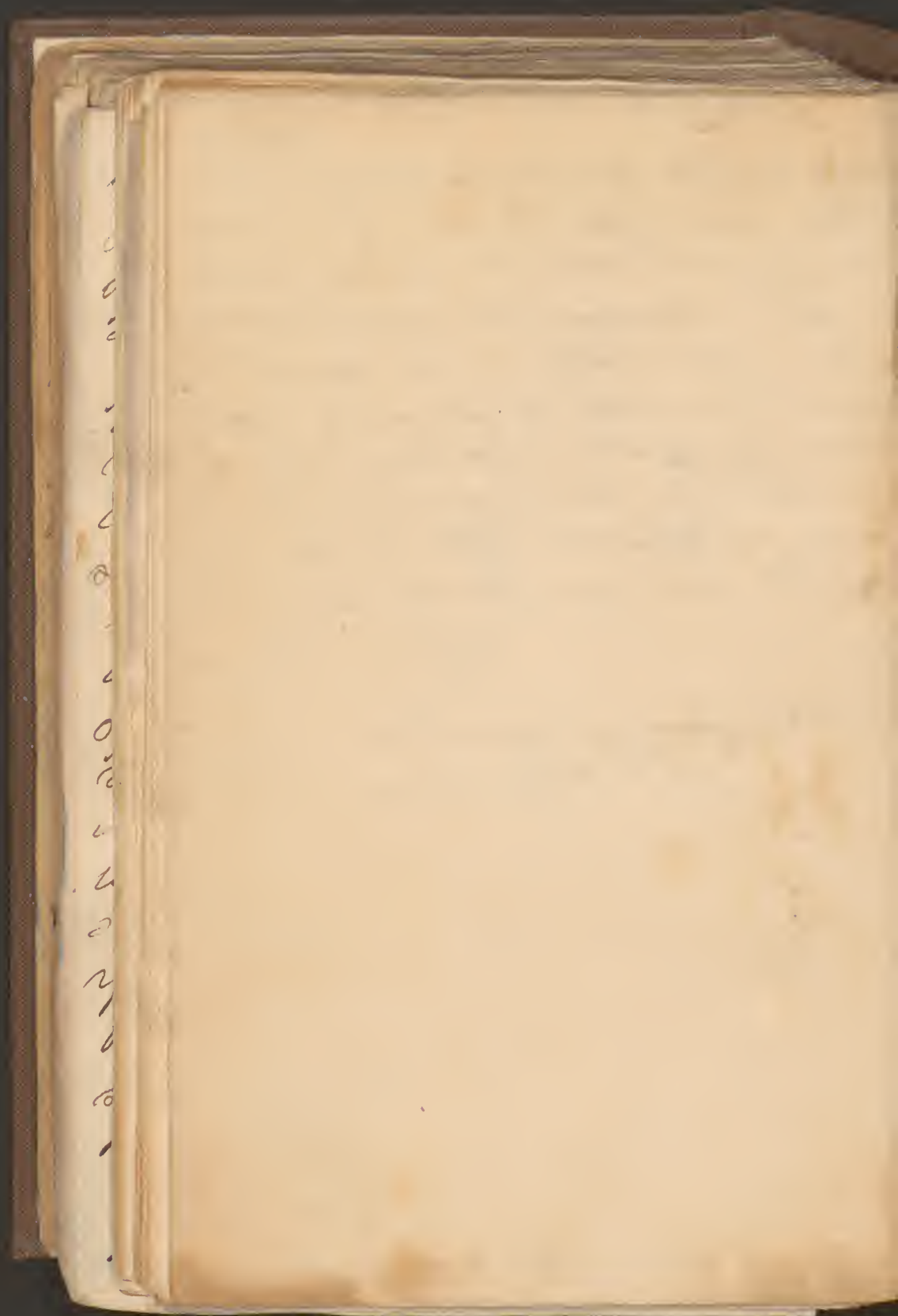
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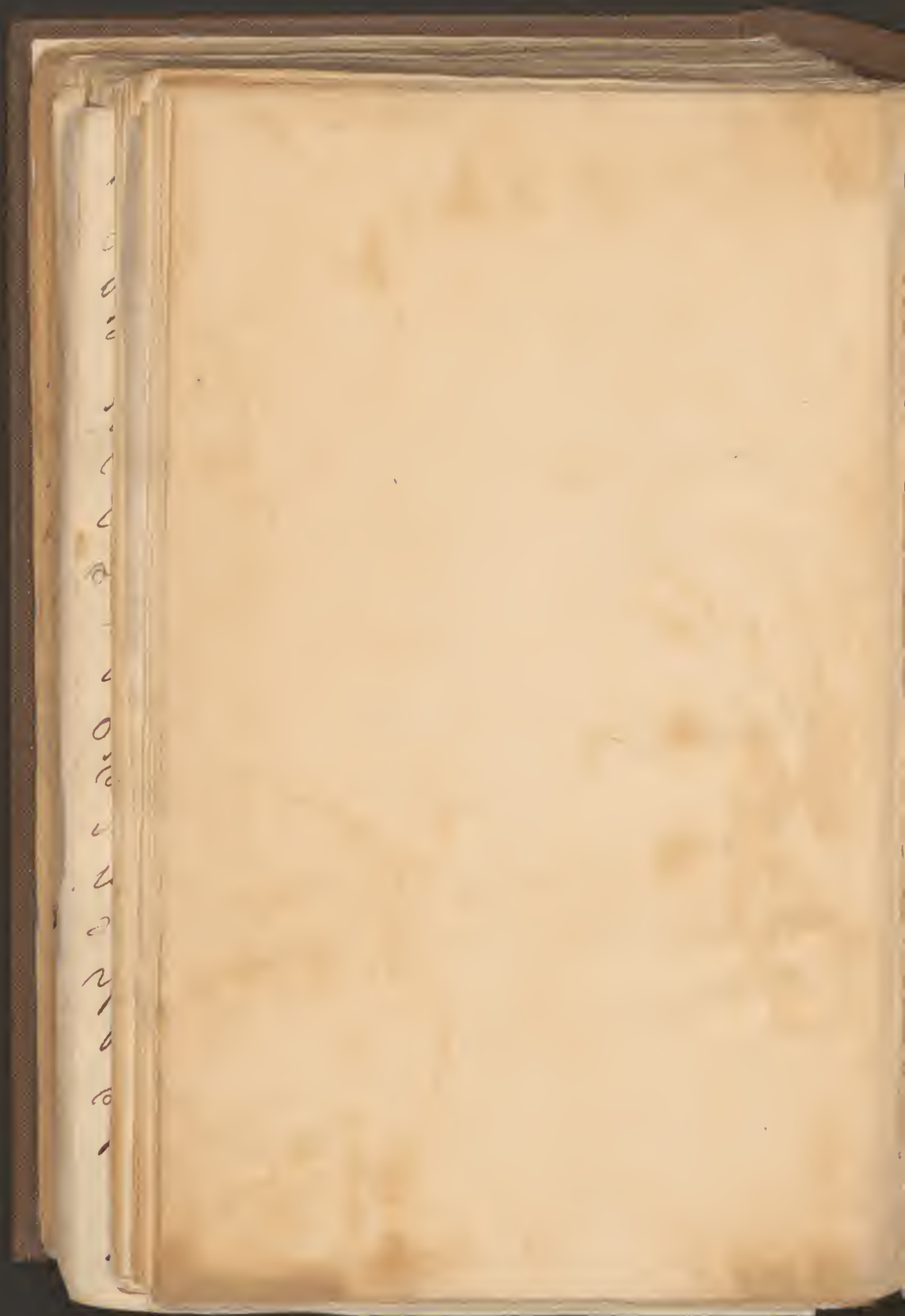
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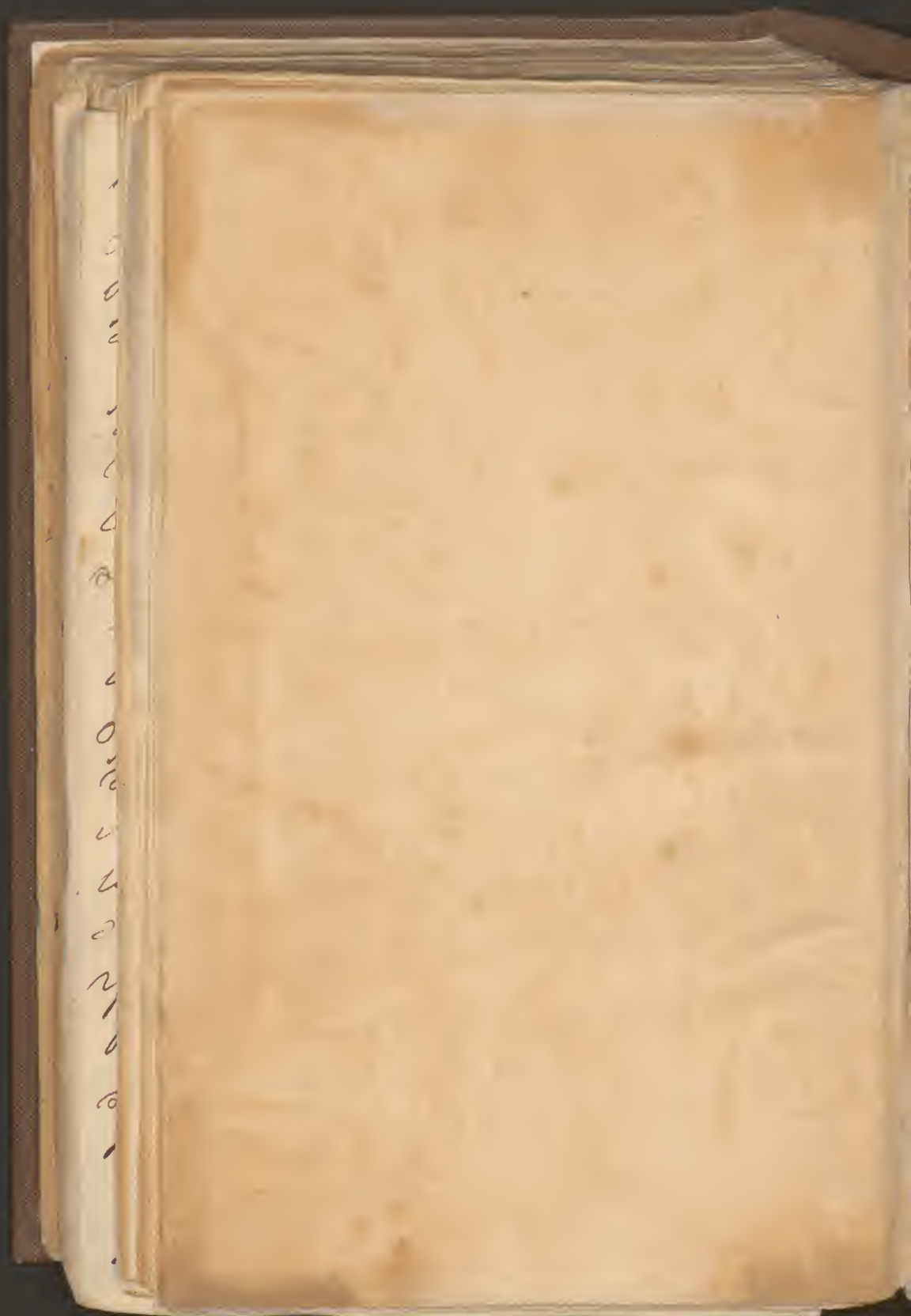
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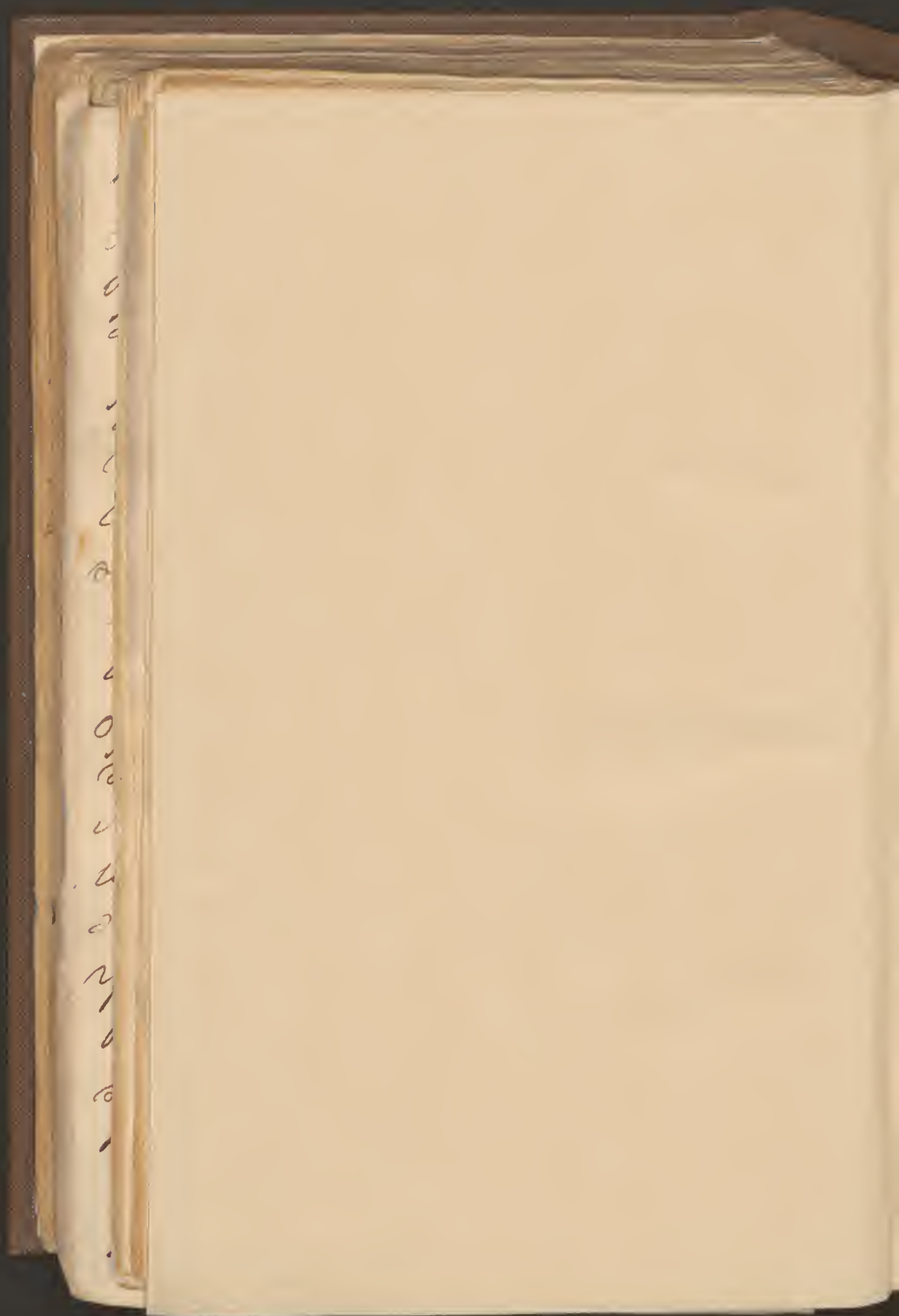
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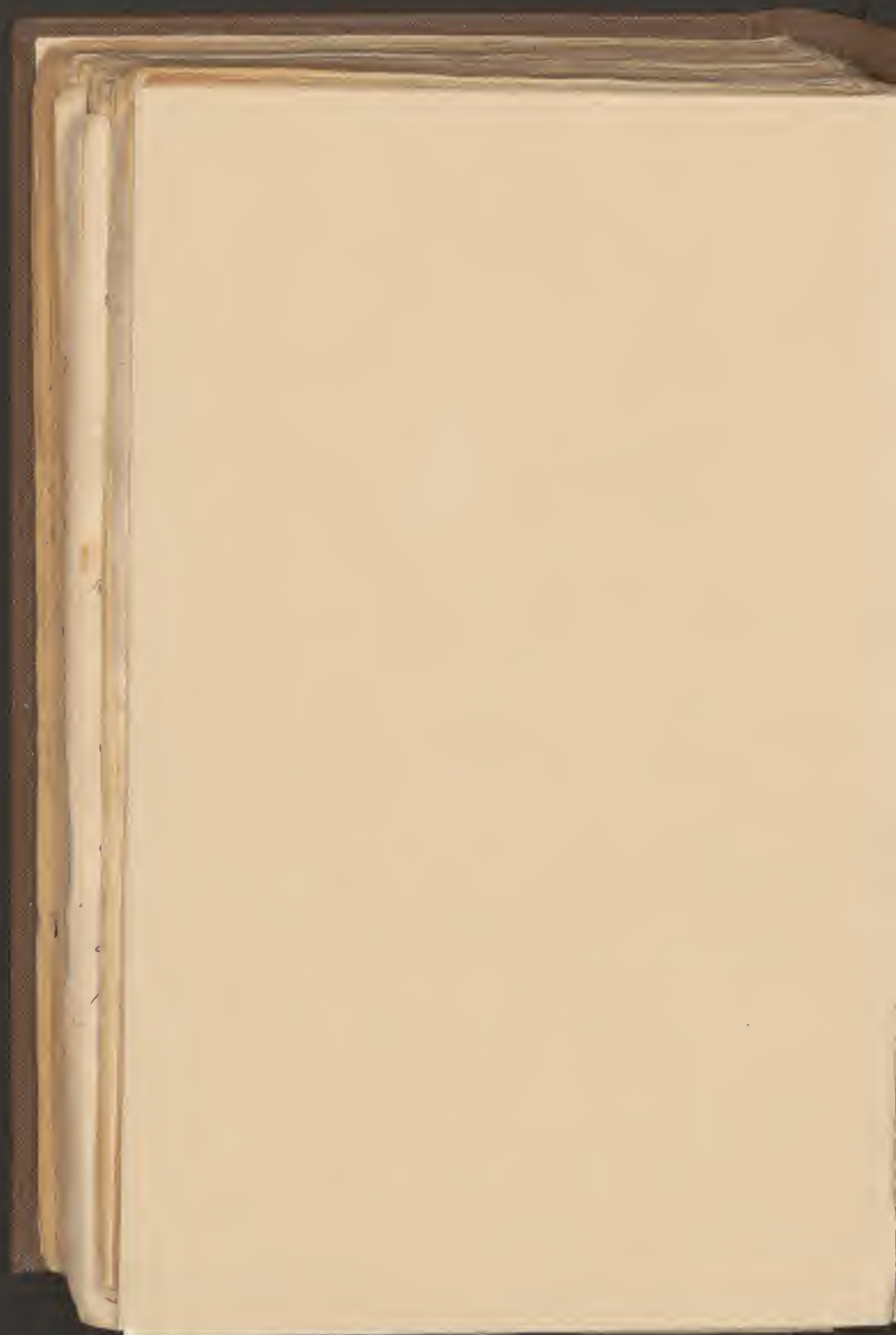






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Condition On Receipt: The half leather and decorated paper binding was extremely dirty, worn, abraded and deteriorated, particularly at the corners, edges, endcaps and joints. The internal hinges were broken. The sewing was sound. The pages were torn, dirty, discolored, stained, acidic and weak. The manuscript inks present were acidic and varied in intensity.

Treatment: The volume was collated and disbound retaining the original sewing. The inks were tested for solubility. The head, tail and pages were dry cleaned and nonaqueously buffered (deacidified) with methoxy magnesium methyl carbonate solution. Tears were mended where necessary with Japanese paper and rice starch paste. The sewing was reinforced. Windsor handmade paper ends with a linen hinge were attached. The volume was case bound in full cloth. Title information and lines were stamped in gold foil onto the spine.

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